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SEA AND AIR



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The Defense Program

NATIONAL GUARD STATE STAFFS

IN each State and Territory there is a small group of officers and men performing with almost complete lack of publicity a vital task in the preparation of the nation for defense in a major emergency.

The State Staffs and State Detachments—whose size varies with the number of enlisted men in the National Guard within the State—are charged among other duties with the job of preparing their respective States for inauguration of a selective service system in time of war. They are also charged with obtaining recruits during those first days after "M" day, before a draft law goes into effect—recruits to build the National Guard units from maintenance to full peace strength before turning them over to the War Department.

National Guard officers and men have been selected for this work because they are both citizens and soldiers. Most of the officers are War Veterans. They have a knowledge of local recruiting conditions, prejudices and phobias impossible for the Regular Army officer on assignment in a strange district on a new job to obtain, and they are also acquainted with the needs of the Army as to types and numbers of men required.

Much of the work of the State Staffs and State Detachments is paper work, and the result shows principally in the dozens of maps filed away in their offices. These maps, for instance, delimit the areas to be covered by local selective boards, between whom and the War Department the SS & SD's would act as a liaison. These areas contain approximately equal numbers of persons so that the work of each local draft board will be equalized.

There are other maps being produced by the units—maps which show the locations of all hospitals, physicians, lawyers, police stations; maps which show all patriotic organizations, locations of National Guard units and National Guard officers.

By means of these maps, in time of emergency all of the thousand and one things which must be done in the first few days to set the machinery in motion to produce armies, can be done much more expeditiously and efficiently than would otherwise be possible. The State Staffs and State Detachments proceed along lines laid down in policies of the War Department General Staff, but the actual "spade" work, the actual application of these policies rests in their hands. They are in a position to obtain a lawyer to address a nearby public rally; to call in the best and nearest available physicians; to enlist the services of each patriotic organization in its own locality where its work would be of most value.

All these—even with the careful preparation of plans now going on—means, in the opinion of members of these units, 24 hours of work a day, seven days a week, for the first few weeks after mobilization.

To do this emergency work there is in (Please turn to Page 516)



Newly-elected officers of the Military Order of the Carabao who assume office in Washington tonight at the organization's Fortieth Annual Wallow. Left to right, top row, are Brig. Gen. A. Owen Seaman, USA, Grand Patriarch of the Herd; Col. Henry H. Sheen, USA, Grand Paramount Carabao, who will preside; Rear Adm. Walton R. Sexton, USN, Bell Carabao. Bottom row, Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, USMC, Grand Councillor of the Herd; Col. Joseph M. Heller, MRC, USA, Grand Lead and Wheel Carabao, Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Boschen, chairman of the dinner committee and a Consejero en Bosque.

Secretary Edison Expands on Squalus Report

The report of the Court of Inquiry into the Squalus disaster was made public on 1 Feb., together with the action by Secretary of the Navy Edison who agreed with the Court's main findings of fact but held that they were not complete in all respects.

The Court held that the "USS Squalus was lost due to a mechanical failure in the operating gear of the engine induction valve."

Secretary Edison agreed that this was the primary cause but added that the sinking was also due to the "non-closure of the four hull stop valves." Had these hand operated hull stop valves been closed prior to the submergence of the main engine air induction valve, Mr. Edison said, only the pipe lines, and not the compartments, would have been flooded.

The main engine air induction valve and the main hull ventilation valve are large valves exterior to the strength hull. At the four points of entrance into the hull of these systems of piping, i. e., one in the forward engine room, one in the after engine room, and two in the com-

partment above the after battery, hull stop valves are provided. These stop valves, which are hand operated, back up the two large valves by closing the air piping at points of entry into the pressure hull.

Mr. Edison said that while the cause of the failure to close the two hull stop valves in the main engine air induction system is known only to those who died at their posts of duty "there is no adequate explanation of the failure to close the two hull stop valves in the after battery compartment."

"This," the Secretary declares, "together with the fact that a substantial doubt remains as to the habitual practice of closing the hull stop valves indicates that the training, supervision and indoctrination, necessary to insure the timely closure of these important hull stop valves, while diving, was lacking in emphasis."

(Turn to Page 504 for text of findings, opinions, and recommendations of the Court of Inquiry and Secretary Edison's comments thereon.)

Army's Future Plans Outlined to Congress

In response to a request from the House Military Affairs Committee that it be informed as to the general plans for the future of the War Department, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, set forth for them this week a general priority list of objectives. It was explained that these are over and beyond the present budget, are not final, and are dependent upon administrative approval.

First priority would be given, the Chief of Staff said, to \$40,000,000 for equipment for the existing Army. Of this total \$12,000,000 would be for equipment for the radio warning net and \$28,000,000 for critical items of ordnance equipment for the existing forces.

Second priority would be \$240,000,000 for additional equipment for the Protective Mobilization Force of about 750,000 men.

Third priority was for increased personnel to provide for the completion of another Infantry division and the organization of needed corps and army troops.

General Marshall told the committee that, with the exception of the Air Corps, personnel now takes second priority to equipment, insofar as the readiness of existing units is concerned. Modern equipment takes months and years to manufacture in quantities, while an existing well trained military unit can absorb, indoctrinate and train an equal number of recruits in an emergency, he pointed out. This is not true, however, in the Air Corps, where it is estimated that two or three years are necessary to produce top-notch pilots for some types of planes.

While the committee held its meeting in executive session, members were so impressed with the strength and wisdom of the Department's plans that they told newspaper men of the general provisions following the meeting. They were particularly impressed with the modesty of the General Staff's objectives and the viewpoint that the Army's main desire is to have a force effective enough to maintain peace and keep us out of war rather than the building of a really aggressive military machine.

General Marshall also told the committee that the Department would like to establish a building program of about \$300,000,000 spread over about ten years.

The Chief of Staff said that the recurring annual cost of maintaining an army of the size now contemplated in budgetary estimates would be between \$650,000,000 and \$700,000,000, of which about \$240,000,000 would be for the Air Corps.

Puerto Rican Development

The future of the development of Puerto Rico as a military department and as a naval base rests largely on the results of a conference to be held between Senate and House members over disputed provisions in the supplementary appropriation bill. Funds voted by the House for the purchase of land in Puerto Rico and for the construction of military housing there were struck out by the Senate and are now in conference.

Editors Discuss \$500,000,000 Cut in Navy Ship Authorizations

Action of Representative Carl Vinson, D., Ga., chairman of the House Naval affairs committee, in reducing the proposed \$1,300,000,000 naval expansion bill by \$500,000,000, and the number of combat vessels to be authorized, from 77 to 41, was discussed generally by the nation's press.

A few editors criticized the move to curtail construction in time of possible danger, but most either stated such a program was not needed, or that there was no necessity nor was it wise to authorize construction which could not be undertaken for several years.

States the Philadelphia, Pa., *Record*, "It may be argued that most of this economy is mere gesture; that the naval expansion bill is not an appropriation bill but an authorization bill; that no money is appropriated, and that the cuts, thus, will only take effect two or three years from now, and not impair the immediate building program."

"We dissent from such comfortable theory. For ourselves, we are more concerned about the Navy's needs three years from now than we are about its needs today . . . We don't know what Europe may be like three years from now. Nor can we forecast the picture in Asia."

But the Minneapolis, Minn., *Star Journal* disagrees, "When Chairman Vinson of the House naval affairs committee, a Democrat, and a believer in a strong Navy, moves that a cut of 500 million dollars be made in the proposed appropriation for fleet expansion, most of us will accept his opinion of how much is enough, as against that of the admirals or even a President of 'big navy' sympathies."

"The abrupt reduction," charges the Akron, Ohio, *Beacon Journal*, "of the naval construction authorization bill from \$1,300,000,000 to \$800,000,000 needs explanation . . . There was never any accounting about the use to which the 25 per cent increase in naval strength originally envisioned by the construction bill was to be put. All the public was permitted to know is that a 25 per cent increase for the Navy is mandatory, and then suddenly, that we can get along with only 41 new combatant ships instead of the 77 at first contemplated. . . ."

"Could it be that it was planned that way; that an impossible figure was originally played up in the hope of getting part of the sum?"

"Why it is necessary to appropriate or authorize more than three years in advance, is a little difficult to understand," remarks the Detroit, Mich., *Free Press*.

"The whole world situation may change in three years. And if it doesn't, nothing need be lost by refraining from committing the country at this time to a program which can easily be picked up again later on if need arises. It is likely to be easier

to do that than to get out from under an excessive commitment."

"There is no doubt," says the Boston, Mass., *Post*, "that the Navy officials have gone on the basis that the present time offers an extraordinarily good atmosphere for them to seek very large appropriations from Congress. The sentiment for extensive defense preparations is very strong. Therefore the Navy Department wishes to get as much money as possible, even though much of it cannot be spent in the next two or three years. This position is understandable, but it is not good business."

"Appropriations for two or three years ahead can be adequately dealt with by the next Congress."

Comments the Richmond, Va., *Times-Dispatch*, "It is somewhat puzzling that President Roosevelt should have approved a \$1,300,000,000 appropriation to the Navy in the current budget, whereas the two Democratic legislative chairmen directly concerned regard this as \$500,000,000 beyond the capacity of the country's shipyards, and the chief of the Naval Bureau of Engineering agrees."

"The need for so enormous a fleet," agrees the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, "has never been clearly demonstrated; it is a good idea to slow down and take a sober look around."

"The European war and the belief that the American Navy must be strong enough to defend both coasts," states the Indianapolis, Ind., *Star*, "have been utilized to push a building program that may exceed early requirements. The naval committee chairman, it is assumed, is familiar with the needs of national defense. If economies can be effected without impairing the efficiency of the fleet, they should be approved by Congress."

The Toledo, Ohio, *Blade*, points out, "And then comes the problem of collecting more taxes which an excessive defensive program would of course necessitate unless substantial reductions are made from other government expenditures. . . . And it might be well to remind those public men as well as many writers who are continuously expressing their fears that sooner or later our country will be involved in the European war, that no nation suffering from serious unemployment, laboring under excessive taxes and continuing to operate by deficit financing can face war confidently no matter how great or efficient its military defenses. Nor is it sound to turn our economy into one which depends for its prosperity on continually increasing expenditures for arms."

Television Technically Ready

Development of the radio relay method of transmitting television signals between cities has been advanced by RCA Laboratories to the point where it is technically ready for the first step of application in a public service, the Radio Corporation of America announced this week, as members of the Federal Communications Commission arrived in New York on their television inspection tour which began Thursday, 1 Feb.

This new development, different from any other system so far devised, makes possible the establishment of inter-city television networks similar in effect to the wire networks of sound broadcasting. It is feasible, according to RCA engineers, to set up a radio relay system for television linking New York City, for example, with the nation's capital, Washington, D. C., and with Boston, Mass., and other intermediate cities. Similar radio relay networks could be established in other sections of the country.

Even such a limited network could make television programs immediately available to approximately 20,000,000 persons, or, roughly, one-sixth of the nation's population. Programs could originate as well as be received at any city which is part of the radio relay system.

In announcing the readiness of the radio relay system for television transmissions, RCA executives reiterated their belief that "television is here."

The new RCA television relay system is regarded by engineers as one of the most remarkable advances in the development of radio transmission in many years, because of the success achieved in dealing with frequency channels of extreme width. It differs from other methods of radio relay in that it makes use of specially designed relay stations operating on frequencies many times higher than those used by regular television broadcasting stations.

RCA has had an experimental radio relay system in test operation for nearly a year between the National Broadcasting Company's Empire State Building transmitter and Riverhead, Long Island. The relay points are located at Hauppauge, 45 miles from the Empire State Building, and at Rocky Point, 15 miles from Hauppauge. The Rocky Point sta-

tion boosts the signal another 15 miles to Riverhead.

Each relay station contains both receiving and transmitting devices, and is mounted on a 100-foot steel tower. The antennas are of the parabolic type necessary for the highly directional, or beam-like, transmission, which the system uses. The power required for operation is 10 watts or less. The distance between each relay point, in practical operation, would vary according to the terrain. The average distance would probably work out at approximately 30 miles.

The station operates unattended. The receiver is on at all times, and when a control signal is transmitted from a terminal point the relay receiver picks it up and delivers it to the companion transmitter. This action is repeated at each relay point until the circuit is in full operation. The frequency used is approximately 500,000 kilocycles. In the case of NBC's Empire State Building transmissions, the signal starts out on a frequency of 45,250 kilocycles and is changed to 500,000 k. c. at Hauppauge, the first relay point, remaining at approximately the latter frequency throughout the relay system. When another terminal station receives the signal it is reconverted to a lower broadcasting frequency.

The new system is the product of years of research in the R.C.A. Communications, Inc., division of RCA Laboratories. Work in the 500,000 k. c. section of the radio wave spectrum began more than ten years ago.

Longevity for Cutter Service

The claims bill, S. 3195, introduced this week by Representative Keller, contains a provision that "payments heretofore made to Cornelius M. Daly (now lieutenant colonel, Cavalry) for longevity pay increases incident to his service as a cadet, United States Revenue Cutter Service, are hereby ratified and validated, and the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of disbursing officers of the Army for and on account of all such payments."

Coast Artillery School

Maj. Gen. Archibald H. Sunderland, Chief of Coast Artillery, was the speaker and made the presentation of diplomas at the graduation exercises at the Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va., 1 Feb. He was introduced by Brig. Gen. Frederic H. Smith, USA, commandant of the School. Chaplain John K. Bodel, USA, gave the invocation and the benediction.

The following assignments of student officers of the Coast Artillery School, effective 1 Feb. 1940, have been made:

To 70th CA, (AA), Ft. Monroe, Va.
1st Lt. Seneca W. Foote, C.A.C.,
1st Lt. Charles W. Hill, C.A.C.,
1st Lt. Henry P. Van Orner, C.A.C.

To 2nd CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.
1st Lt. John Alfrey, C.A.C.,
1st Lt. Robert E. Frith, jr., C.A.C.,
1st Lt. Eugene H. Walter, C.A.C.

To 11th CA, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.
1st Lt. William R. Murrin, C.A.C.

To 13th CA, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
1st Lt. Cecil E. Spann, jr., C.A.C.

To 52nd CA, Ft. Hancock, N. J.
1st Lt. Clifford W. Hildebrandt, C.A.C.

To 61st CA, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
1st Lt. Robert Morris, C.A.C.

To 62nd CA, Ft. Totten, N. Y.
1st Lt. Joseph Charles Moore, C.A.C.

To 63rd CA, Ft. MacArthur, Calif.
1st Lt. Frank H. Shephardson, C.A.C.

To 65th CA, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.
1st Lt. Harry R. Hale, C.A.C.,
1st Lt. Edwin U. Porter, C.A.C.

To 68th CA, Ft. Williams, Me.
1st Lt. Halford R. Greenlee, jr., C.A.C.,
1st Lt. John B. Morgan, C.A.C.,
1st Lt. Bernard S. Waterman, C.A.C.

To 69th CA, Ft. Crockett, Tex.
1st Lt. William H. Baynes, C.A.C.

In addition to the assignments listed above, the following named officers have been attached to the units indicated for temporary duty in connection with training activities:

To 70th CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.
Capt. Laurence H. Brownlee, C.A.C.,
1st Lt. Charles B. Duff, C.A.C.,
1st Lt. John C. Steele, C.A.C.,
1st Lt. Erven C. Somerville, C.A.C.

To 7th CA, Ft. Hancock, N. J.
1st Lt. Harry W. Schenck, C.A.C.,
1st Lt. Robert J. Lawlor, C.A.C.

To 10th CA, Ft. Adams, R. I.
1st Lt. Charles R. Longenecker, C.A.C.,
1st Lt. William Massello, jr., C.A.C.

To 13th CA, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
1st Lt. William A. Hampton, C.A.C.

1st Lt. Edward E. Farnsworth, jr., C.A.C.

To 61st CA, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
1st Lt. Lawrence A. Bosworth, C.A.C.,
1st Lt. Robert J. Wood, C.A.C.,
1st Lt. William H. Waugh, jr., C.A.C.

To 62nd CA, Ft. Totten, N. Y.
1st Lt. Robert F. Haggerty, C.A.C.,
1st Lt. Harry R. Boyd, C.A.C.

To 68th CA, Ft. Williams, Me.
1st Lt. Chester J. Diestel, C.A.C.,
1st Lt. Richard S. Spangler, C.A.C.

To 69th CA, Ft. Crockett, Tex.
1st Lt. Walter F. Ellis, C.A.C.,
1st Lt. Herbert W. Mansfield, C.A.C.

To 2nd CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.
1st Lt. Seth L. Weld, jr., C.A.C.

In addition to the above the following students were graduated:

1st Lt. Marshall S. Carter
1st Lt. Philip B. Stiness
1st Lt. Bruce T. Hemphill, USMC
1st Lt. Willard G. Root
1st Lt. Russell M. Miner
1st Lt. John N. Howell
1st Lt. Arthur Kramer
1st Lt. Bryghte D. Godbold, USMC
1st Lt. David W. Stonecliffe, USMC
Lt. Condr. Felix Aguayo, Chilean Navy
Lt. Fernando Baseman, Chilean Navy
2nd Lt. Silvino R. de Goma, Philippine Army.

Honor T. Sgt. Jewel

High ranking noncommissioned officers of the Second Military Area attended a dinner given 27 Jan. in honor of Technical Sergeant H. B. Jewel, celebrating his retirement from the Army on 31 Jan. 1940. Following the dinner, a pigskin gladstone bag was presented to the guest of honor with the compliments of his buddies in the Military Area.

Noncommissioned officers who presented the gladstone bag and were present at the dinner included: Sergeants Jones, LaManna, Tarches, Aiello, Walsh, Bridges, Toole, Bowles, Kearney, Klock, Renak, Stetson, Daley, Hazan, Hum, Townsend, Dunn, Coffe, Hanson, Sherman, Pappert, Starkey, Werner, Erb, Jekot, Beldock, Klein, and Nagel.

Sergeant Jewel first enlisted in the Army on 4 Nov. 1910 as a member of Troop G, 7th Cavalry, serving with that regiment in the Philippine Islands. During the World War he served as Sergeant, First Class, in the Medical Department of the Fifth (Red Diamond) Division in France. He has been on duty with the Organized Reserves since 1922. He will make his home in Fort Myers, Florida.

221 Promoted to Lt. Comdr.

President Roosevelt has approved the report of the line selection board, headed by Capt. Richard S. Edwards, which recommended 221 lieutenants of the Navy for promotion to lieutenant commander. The board had been in session from 3 Jan. to 1 Feb.

Of the selected officers 179 were named as best fitted; 42 as fitted for promotion.

Of the 179 best fitted officers, 13 were pickups from officers passed over by former selection boards, and 166 were selected as best fitted from a group of 300 considered for the first time, giving a percentage of selection of slightly better than 55 per cent.

The selected officers follow:

W. E. Werge	W. S. Whiteside
P. W. Hord	W. C. Stahl
E. O. Dahlke	J. S. McClure
E. H. Gibbs	R. B. Pirle
C. C. Ray	A. S. McMill
L. H. Miller	F. Lee
E. H. Gings	S. B. Dunlap
D. E. Smith	H. P. Webster
A. A. Simms	M. S. Adams
J. D. Reppy	A. J. Greenacre
W. W. Johnson	W. G. Myers
J. F. Goodwin	J. L. Burnside, Jr.
G. F. O'Keefe	C. F. Horne, Jr.
A. C. Thornton	F. O'Beirne
W. G. Beecher, Jr.	W. E. Lineweaver
J. M. Carson	E. N. Dodson, Jr.
W. S. Howard, Jr.	P. S. Morgan, Jr.
H. L. Stone	W. J. Whiteside
J. B. Brown	W. F. Rodde
C. F. Chillingworth, Jr.	F. D. McCorkle
W. S. Veeder	R. W. Cavenagh
J. H. Nevins, Jr.	J. A. Morrison
T. C. Parker	E. W. Grenfell
G. J. Kling	F. A. Graf
F. P. Williams	J. C. S. McKillip
E. H. Fitzgerald	J. B. McLean
H. B. Heneberger	C. A. Buchanan
A. E. Harris	J. B. Stefanc
J. E. Florance	K. J. Biederman
R. N. McFarlane	C. H. Tacker
J. G. Hughes, Jr.	J. P. Newman, Jr.
E. R. Swinburne	C. Adair
M. J. Drury	W. L. Pryor, Jr.
J. G. Johns	W. M. Sweetser
G. L. Sims	C. Broussard
D. G. Roberts	K. F. Pochmann
T. J. Kines	S. A. Carlson
T. J. Hickey	E. H. Still
W. E. Hank	F. L. Black
P. H. Lyon	J. F. Gallaher
R. Phelan	J. F. Byrne
N. W. Sears	J. J. Crane
V. M. Query, Jr.	W. G. Cooper
C. M. Jensen	D. H. Fox
May, 2nd	W. L. Anderson
E. C. Ford	E. Grant
C. B. Rainor	C. W. McClusky, Jr.
J. H. Lewis	T. F. Halloran
E. Kirten, Jr.	W. F. Hiltner
L. M. Markham, Jr.	E. M. Waldron
A. K. Reeves, Jr.	D. L. Mills
F. W. Fenno, Jr.	S. M. Tucker
R. K. Gaines	C. H. Duerfeldt
J. K. Morrison, Jr.	P. Watson
J. Sylvester	A. R. Joyce
F. O. Floyd	L. E. French
C. H. Lyman, 3d	C. O. Taff
R. F. Brown	J. J. Greytak
J. M. Taylor	W. R. Shaw
J. L. Russell	J. L. Hull
J. L. Phares	S. G. Nichols
A. G. Munna	H. De B. Claiborne
M. Lane	S. A. Shepard
P. D. Stroop	E. S. Brady, Jr.
R. B. C. Lovett	C. N. Day
G. C. Bruton	J. F. Greenslade
T. Mundorff, Jr.	J. A. Winfrey
J. K. Sullivan	T. R. Frederick
K. K. Perrill	W. A. Dolan, Jr.
(X-AEDO)	T. C. Aylward
E. B. Hart	E. F. May
P. P. Evenson	W. Miller, Jr.
J. H. Ward	W. R. Smedberg, 3d
W. W. Gilmore	H. L. Edwards
C. L. Clement	F. L. Busby
	J. P. Fitzsimmons



The Fifth Division on winter maneuvers at Fort McClellan, Ala., engages in some "unscheduled" winter training. The above picture shows members of Company L, 2nd Infantry the morning after the South's heaviest snowfall in recent years.

J. H. Simpson	P. A. Hartzell
C. W. Haman	W. Tullison
W. R. Hollingsworth	W. G. H. Lind
J. E. Leeper	T. C. Thomas
F. N. Taylor, Jr.	J. W. Stryker
H. Elbert	E. E. Paro
R. A. Gano	W. S. Newton
R. R. Johnson	T. R. Cowie
W. K. Romoser	A. D. Kramer
E. L. B. Welmer	G. E. Fee
B. V. Russell	G. M. Cox
R. B. Ellis	H. P. Rice
R. S. Clarke	C. C. Hoffner
V. Havard, Jr.	L. F. Sugnet
C. W. Moses	W. L. Turney
R. S. Purvis, Jr.	J. H. Carrington
G. Campbell	M. D. Sylvester
F. L. Tedder	R. B. Vanasse
M. L. Abele	W. T. Singer
G. D. Zurmuehlen	J. G. Blanche, Jr.
W. L. Vodila	R. R. Lyons
J. A. Glick	W. H. Truesdell
C. J. Whiting	W. W. Graham, Jr.
H. J. Pohl	C. M. Sullivan
G. G. Crissman	F. B. Eggers
D. A. Crandell	J. S. Chitwood
H. T. Hodgskin, Jr.	A. Hede
L. H. Miller	R. T. Thornton, Jr.
S. S. C. Purves	W. S. Mayer, Jr.
C. A. Fish	L. S. Howeth
R. W. Lajeunesse	J. O. Banks, Jr.
C. A. Ferriter	H. E. Schieke
P. S. Cressor	C. L. Blackwell
W. P. McGlirr	H. L. Ferguson, Jr.
W. H. Pickton	A. B. Leggett

Officers not physically qualified whose names were not furnished to the selection board were:

J. H. Thomas	F. W. Rasch
W. M. Tinsley	H. E. Padley
E. H. Petri	D. H. Wilson
M. D. Butler	P. Nickum, Jr.
P. Nyburg	J. O'Shea, Jr.
W. G. Dowd	

Lt. Gens. Bill Passes Senate

The steps which have been taken to solve our defense problems have greatly increased the strategical and international importance of the Panama Canal and Hawaiian Departments, the Senate Military Affairs Committee said this week in reporting favorably on the bill to give the temporary rank of lieutenant general to the commanders of those departments. The bill, S. 3200, was voted out of the Committee last week as reported in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 27 Jan. On 1 Feb. it was passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

The committee made public a letter from the War Department in which Secretary Woodring stated that the advanced rank was sought first for the Commanders of the Four Armies because "the development of the four-army plan had been seriously unsatisfactory."

In his letter Secretary Woodring said:

"In presenting to the Congress the proposal to create the grade of lieutenant general for the commanders of the four field armies, the War Department deliberately refrained from introducing the question of similar rank for the commanders of any foreign garrisons in order not to obscure in any way the great importance of immediately providing this increased rank for the army commanders. The development of the four-army plan had been seriously unsatisfactory, and more vigorous leadership and coordination was essential. The overseas departments, on the other hand, were functioning efficiently. However, the Panama Canal and Hawaiian Departments are territorial commands of vital importance to

shorter name to mean the Guard, both as State and Federal troops) has by law an important dual place in our national defense. Perhaps this will be still plainer if I now go on to show you the place of the Guard in our actual military plans.

"It is the military policy of the United States to maintain in time of peace a small, well-equipped land force, consisting of the Regular Army and the National Guard—a force which can rapidly be expanded in any major emergency. This force is called the Initial Protective Force and its purpose is to defend the nation, in conjunction with the Navy and other outlying defenses, until the Army can be enlarged. The plan for doing this is called the Protective Mobilization Plan. Under this plan as it now stands the National Guard would form about 70 percent of the Initial Protective Force. Thus the National Guard as a component of the Army of the United States, composed of complete combat units, only, from divisions down, has become and is a front line M-Day force.

"Altogether there are some 4,500 units in the National Guard, and these are stationed in about 2,500 different towns and cities. Some of the units have long tradition behind them. Many date back to the Revolutionary War. All of you have doubtless heard of such regiments as the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, the Seventh Regiment of New York City, the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, the Boston First Corps, the First Maryland Infantry, and many other similar ancient units. Such regiments as these are permitted by law to keep their old names, although they are also designated by national regimental numbers and the names of their States.

"The National Guard, as the trained volunteer citizen soldiery of the United States, carries on the old and sound tradition that a man can do his duty both as a citizen and, if the time comes when he is needed, as a soldier. The men who must spring to arms as part of our Initial Protective Force must be trained men, men who are ready in military knowledge to take their places in the Army of the United States. Those millions who spring to arms untrained will undoubtedly serve their nation later after they have become soldiers through proper training. But it is the duty, the aim, and the purpose of the members of the National Guard and the National Guard of the United States to be prepared and ready at any moment they are needed.

"From what I have told you of the National Guard, and its place in the life of our nation, you can see that it is a representative force based on the highest patriotic ideals—those of the citizen soldier. At any time, and especially in such days of uncertainty in the world's history as those we are now living through, there should be no hesitancy on the part of any American mother if her son desires to become a member of the National Guard. Indeed, she should encourage such a step. In the Guard a young man learns during peace to adjust himself to discipline and group living, lessons not unneeded by the youth of today, or for that matter, in any past day. In the Guard, too, many young men develop to a high degree their capabilities for the understanding and efficient leadership of others which is typical of the Army of the United States. Discipline and leadership alike are of far more importance than ever in these days when nations must consider their preparedness as whole nations—when it is national morale and not merely the morale of armies and navies which must bear the strain of a national emergency.

"Above all, however, a young man learns, as a member of the National Guard, a thorough understanding of the utter necessity for an adequate national defense. There he will gain no desire to see war come upon us, for he will more clearly realize, as a member of our armed forces, just what war can be. But he will unquestionably imbibe, from his training and his better understanding of national defense, a patriotic spirit which is clear and sound—a full determination that no dictator—no warlike conqueror—shall ever be permitted to isolate or enslave the people of the United States of America."

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Col. Frank D. Lackland, AC, USA, upon his assumption, 1 Feb., of command of the First Wing, GHQ, AF, with rank of brigadier general.

Capt. Clifford E. Van Hook, USN, who has been assigned to command the USS Portland.

Capt. Taylor Branson, USMC, upon his retirement after nearly 40 years' service with the United States Marine Band.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Discourage employment of enlisted men in post exchanges; Drawings of new uniform blouse; Assignments of graduates of Engineer School; National Guard administrative pay regulations; 7-775 M1 rifles for Marine Corps; President's views on Navy Department reorganization; Tables of Organization of new Engineer Units?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this valuable information from any other source.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Need for Weapons

The need for ample modern equipment was stressed by General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, in an address 1 Feb. before the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense in Washington. "Our tools," he said, "should be at least as modern as those of any possible enemy."

The chief of staff emphasized importance of the time factor in war and pointed out adequate materials and a well-trained basic force to use them must be ready at the outbreak of hostilities.

Sixth Division Activities

Camp Jackson, S. C.—New arrivals at Camp Jackson to take part in the Sixth Division maneuvers are the 18 officers, 116 men, and seven planes of the Third Observation Squadron from Langley Field, Va. The squadron arrived at the Columbia airport 24 Jan. after a delay of several hours in Ft. Bragg, N. C., due to bad flying conditions.

Due to arrive by train Saturday, 3 Feb. are the 1st and 3d Battalions (less motors) of the 1st Field Artillery from Ft. Sill, Oklahoma. The motor cadre is marching and will arrive at a later date.

Unusually cold weather, breaking records of the past 40 years, has changed the original plans for Division maneuvers. The first of these maneuvers, originally scheduled for Tuesday, 23 Jan., was held 29-30 Jan. Regimental exercises have been held during the past week but have been restricted to daylight hours.

A review of the 9,000 officers and men of the Sixth Division, and attached troops, is to be held 3 Feb.

Fifteen five-passenger sedans, the first shipment of new vehicles, arrived from Atlanta, Ga., on 27 Jan. Other shipments are expected to arrive soon.

General Marshall to Panama

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, will leave Bolling Field tomorrow, 4 Feb., for a flying tour of inspection to the Panama Canal Department and the newly created Puerto Rican Department.

Accompanying the Chief of Staff will be Brig. Gen. George H. Brett, assistant Chief of the Air Corps, and Col. Kenneth Buchanan, of the 106th Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, who is on extended active duty with the War Department General Staff and who is serving as aide-de-camp to the Chief of Staff.

The party will leave Bolling Field

Sunday morning in a Douglas transport. They will stop at Miami and spend the night, taking off Monday morning for Albrook Field, C. Z. The General plans to spend about three days in Panama inspecting installations, construction and training.

From Panama they will take off for Puerto Rico, probably stopping at Maricao, Venezuela, and proceeding thence to San Juan. General Marshall expects to be back at his desk in Washington by the 12th or 13th of February.

Lt. Gen. Embick in Washington

Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick, commanding general of the Third Army, who is directing the division, corps, and army exercises in the South, was in Washington this week conferring with Department officials. General Embick stated that the divisions and other units have been making excellent training progress in spite of the record cold weather in the South. It is planned to hold exercises of the larger units in the Benning area, he said.

6th Infantry to Benning

Orders were issued this week for the movement of the 6th Infantry from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Ft. Benning, Ga., for field training and temporary duty for an estimated period of one month.

It is planned to have the regiment reach Benning about 6 April unless Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick, commander of the Third Army, requests otherwise.

Reorganizing 4th Cavalry

The following radiogram was sent to the Commanding General, Third Army, 26 Jan. 1940:

"Commanding General, Seventh Corps Area, informed War Department this date that in compliance with your request Fourth Cavalry will remain at Camp Joseph Robinson until about 29 April. All War Department Supply agencies informed of above and supplies and equipment including motor vehicles will be shipped to this unit at Robinson until 29 April."

New Commands for Air Officers

Langley Field, Va.—Six Langley Field officers, Majors Theodore Koenig, Vincent J. Meloy, Caleb V. Haynes, Ned Schramm, Harold L. George and Edward M. Morris, assumed new commands 1 Feb., coincidental with the activating of three new

groups and a reconnaissance squadron at the air base.

Maj. Theodore J. Koenig became the commanding officer of the newly activated 25th Bombardment Group (Heavy) destined for service in Borinquen Field, Puerto Rico.

Maj. Vincent J. Meloy is the new commanding officer of the 29th Bombardment Group (Heavy) which will ultimately be stationed at MacDill Field, Tampa, Fla.

Maj. Caleb V. Haynes has been designated as the commander of the reactivated 41st Reconnaissance Squadron (long range) slated for service at MacDill Field, Fla.

The commander of the newly activated 36th Pursuit Group (Interceptor) will be Maj. Ned Schramm. The group will be stationed eventually at Borinquen Field, Puerto Rico.

Maj. Harold L. George will remain at Langley Field and assume command of the Second Bombardment Group (Heavy).

Maj. Edward M. Morris heads the Eighth Pursuit Group (Fighter) which also will remain at Langley Field.

Service Pensions

At the annual meeting of the Army Mutual Aid Association, held last Tuesday, there was discussion of the inadequate and discriminatory pensions allowed widows and other dependents of officers of Regular personnel. In the discussion it was brought out that widows of World War veterans who died from service causes after only brief home service during the War were pensioned at rates 50% higher than the widows of officers and soldiers who served through the Spanish War, Philippine Insurrection, Boxer Rebellion, Mexican Expedition and World War but who happened to die subsequent to retirement after many years of faithful service. It was also mentioned that the dependents of Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees received pensions higher than those paid to the dependents of Regular personnel. The Army, Navy and other military services maintain no political organizations or unions to further their own interests or those of their dependents as do some of the non-military Government employees. It is hoped that the Congress will appreciate the unfair discrepancies now existing and remedy the situation in the near future.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week, Maj. Kendall J. Fielder, Capt. Raymond C. Maude, Capt. Conrad T. Kvam, 1st Lt. Frank B. Henry, 1st Lt. Ralph E. Reiner, 1st Lt. Aloysius E. McCormick, jr., 1st Lt. Cannon A. Owen, 1st Lt. John R. Pugh, 1st Lt. William J. McAllister and 2nd Lt. Leonard N. Palmer were elected to membership. Eleven members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

Benefits paid: Maj. French C. Simpson, QMC.



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Push Bandmasters Bill

Early action on the bill to create the commissioned rank of bandmaster will be sought in the Senate by Senator Thomas of Utah. A similar measure was passed by the House on 15 Jan., and inasmuch as the Senate passed Senator Thomas' bill in the last Congress, it is quite likely that he will be able to secure final passage of the measure now that the House has approved it.

Under the measure, H.R. 3840, bandmasters would be given the same pay allowances, and retirement privileges as now accorded to commissioned officers. Bandmasters with less than 5 years service would rank with second lieutenants and bandmasters with more than 5 years service would rank with first lieutenants. Other provisions of the bill include:

All prior active bandleader service as chief musician, master sergeant, warrant officer, commissioned and enlisted, in Regular Army or National Guard, shall be credited toward computing the rank present band leaders shall receive on first appointment. There shall be one bandmaster for each band of the Army. First, appointment as bandmasters shall be made from band leaders now in the service who are found to be physically qualified; second, subject to such examination as the President may prescribe, from noncommissioned officers and other enlisted musicians who have had at least 1 year of service in a Regular Army or National Guard band; *Provided*, That band leaders now in the service who fail to pass the prescribed physical examination because of physical disability incident to the service shall be placed upon the retired list of the Army with 75 percent of the pay to which they would have been entitled if appointed bandmasters as hereinbefore prescribed; *Provided further*, That no bandmaster shall suffer the loss of pay by reason of the provisions of this act.

The limitations now prescribed by law upon the number of commissioned officers of the Army, and the number of commissioned officers in the various grades, is hereby increased to, and only to, the extent necessary to give effect to the provisions of this act. The number of warrant officers authorized by law shall be decreased by the number of band leaders receiving commissions in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

Wherever the word "Army" or "service" appears herein, it shall be construed to include the Regular Army, National Guard, and Organized Reserves.

Second Army Maneuvers

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring announced this week that the Second Army, commanded by Lt. Gen. Stanley H. Ford, USA, will take the field in extended field maneuvers during August, provided funds for that purpose are included in the 1941 Appropriation Act.

The maneuvers will be held in one main concentration area in the vicinity of Sparta, Wisc., from 11 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1940. It will embrace the Regular Army and National Guard units of the Fifth and Sixth Corps Areas, including generally the 5th Division and the 7th Cavalry Brigade, Mechanized, of the Regular Army, and the 32nd, 33rd, 37th, and 38th National Guard Divisions, together with other smaller mobile units, comprising a total in round numbers of 65,000 men.

The concentration at Sparta, Wisc., will include Regular and National Guard units from Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia. Units of the Air Force will take part in the exercises.

If Congress approves the President's Budget, each of the four field armies will conduct similar exercises this summer.

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"Rain-In-The-Face"
might have been
Liquidated by Radio



Misled by faulty information from his scouts, General Custer was trapped in ambush at the junction of the Big Horn and Little Big Horn rivers on June 25, 1876. Modern communications might have prevented this tragedy. Scouts

could have reported the vast number of Indians present under the command of the Chief, Rain-In-The-Face, and stayed Custer's attack. Custer could have sent word back to the main army of which he was the advance guard.

How the Family of RCA would save Custer



WHEN General Custer arrived at the junction of the Big Horn and Little Big Horn rivers, he'd send up scouring planes immediately. Pilots noting the vast numbers of the enemy, would report back to Custer by means of a light efficient airplane radio transmitter designed in RCA Laboratories built by the RCA Manufacturing Company, one of the members of the family of the Radio Corporation of America. General Custer would, of course, abandon his intention to attack. Using portable RCA broadcasting equipment

he'd radio back to the main army for help, and dig in to await rescue.

Word of his plight would be broadcast to the whole nation by the two great NBC networks which provide the broadcasting service of the Radio Corporation of America. Forty-three foreign nations would listen via RCA Communications, the world-wide radio message service of RCA.

Tens of thousands of listeners would sit glued by their RCA Victor Radios. And shortly motion picture audiences throughout the world would see and

hear talking pictures describing the rescue of General Custer... the scenes voiced by the RCA Photophone Magic Voice of the Screen.

Naturally there would be a great rush on Victor Record Dealers for Victor and Bluebird Records of patriotic character. And Americans everywhere would play these records on RCA Victrolas.

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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Naval Expansion Bill

The House Naval Committee this week cut the proposed \$1,300,000,000 fleet expansion bill in half, despite a last minute plea from Secretary Edison and Admiral Stark to approve their program intact, and prepared to report the measure to the House next week.

Reducing the original six-year program of 77 warships, 31 auxiliaries and 2,395 airplanes to a two-year program embracing 21 fighting ships, 22 auxiliaries and 1,011 planes, the committee tentatively approved the measure, subject only to hearing representatives of naval societies in opposition on Monday and receipt of a formal recommendation from the White House.

The number of ships are approximations, as only total tonnages are specified in the bill to permit discretion in the Navy Department in fixing cruiser tonnages and withhold information from foreign governments. Generally, the curtailed program represents an expansion of 10 per cent in combatant ships as against the 25 per cent enlargement originally presented.

The full text of the bill as agreed upon by the committee follows, with the wording of the original bill, now deleted, in italics:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the authorized composition of the United States Navy in under-age vessels as established by the Act of May 17, 1938 (52 Stat. 401), is hereby further increased by 167,000 (218,000) tons, as follows:

(a) Aircraft carriers, 79,500 (75,000) tons making a total authorized under-age tonnage of 254,500 (250,000) tons.

(b) Cruisers, 68,500 (110,000) tons, making a total authorized under-age tonnage 479,524, (522,524) tons.

(c) Submarines, 21,000 (33,000) tons, making a total authorized under-age tonnage of 102,956 (114,956) tons: *Provided*, That the foregoing total tonnage for aircraft carriers, cruisers, and submarines may be varied by 16,700 (21,800) tons in the aggregate so long as the sum of the total tonnages of these classes as authorized herein is not exceeded: *Provided further*, That the terms used in this or any other Act to describe vessels of designated classes shall not be understood as limited or controlled by definitions contained in any treaty which is not now in force.

SEC. 2. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to construct such vessels, including replacements authorized by the Act of March 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 503), as may be necessary to provide the total under-age composition authorized in section 1 of this Act.

SEC. 3. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to acquire or construct Naval air planes and lighter-than-air craft, and spare parts and equipment, as may be necessary to provide and maintain the number of useful naval airplanes at a total of not less than 4,500, including 500 airplanes for the naval reserve and the number of useful lighter-than-air craft at a total of not less than 12.

SEC. 3. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to acquire or construct naval airplanes, and lighter-than-air craft,

and spare parts and equipment, as may be necessary to provide and maintain the number of useful naval airplanes at a total of not more than six thousand; and the number of useful lighter-than-air craft at a total of not more than thirty-six.

SEC. 4. The President of the United States is hereby further authorized to acquire and convert or to undertake the construction of 75,000 (125,000) tons of auxiliary vessels of such size, type, and design as he may consider best suited for the purposes of national defense.

SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money of the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Act, which purposes shall include, in addition to shipbuilding ways and shipbuilding docks at the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Philadelphia, Pa., and Norfolk, Va., essential equipment and facilities at Naval establishments for building and equipping any ship or ships herein or heretofore authorized: *Provided*, That the decision of the Secretary of the Navy as to the necessity and the cost, including the proportion thereof to be charged against the particular contract, of special additional equipment and facilities acquired to facilitate the completion of any naval vessels or aircraft, or parts thereof, in private plants shall be final, subject to review only by the President and the Federal Courts.

SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Act, which purposes shall include essential equipment and facilities at navy yards for building any ship or ships herein or heretofore authorized.

SEC. 6. The allocation and contracts for construction of the vessels herein authorized as well as the procurement and construction of airplanes and spare parts, shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions provided by the Act of March 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 503), as amended.

SEC. 7. Vessels of the following categories shall hereafter be deemed under age until the number of years indicated have elapsed since completion: Battleships, twenty-six years; aircraft carriers and cruisers, twenty years; other combatant surface craft, sixteen years; submarines, thirteen years.

SEC. 8. The construction, alteration, furnishing, or equipping of any naval vessel authorized by this Act, or the construction, alteration, furnishing, or equipping of any naval vessels with funds from any appropriation available for such purposes, contracts for which are made after June 30, 1940, shall be in accordance with the provisions of Public Law Numbered 846, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved June 30, 1936, unless such course, in the judgment of the President of the United States, should not be in the interest of national defense.

New Destroyer Sponsor Named

Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison has designated Mrs. Charles F. Hughes of Long Beach, Calif., as sponsor for the USS Charles F. Hughes, named in honor of her husband, the late Rear Adm. Charles Frederick Hughes, USN.

The USS Charles F. Hughes (DD428) is scheduled to be launched at the Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. on 15 April, 1940.

The first vessel of that name, she was authorized by Congress 27 March 1934.

16 Supply Officers Selected

Sixteen lieutenant commanders of the Navy Supply Corps were recommended this week for promotion to pay inspector, with rank of commander, by a selection board, headed by Capt. William R. Bowne, SC.

President Roosevelt has approved the report of the board which considered nearly 160 names in selecting a tenth of that number for promotion.

However, only 12 men were considered for the first time, and of these five were selected for promotion. The other 11 were chosen from a large group of officers who have been passed over one or more times. Many of these officers were disqualified by age for promotion. Ages of those selected ranged from 47 to 52 years.

The Supply Corps, by law, is permitted to retire involuntarily each year seven lieutenant commanders and four commanders. Accordingly the majority of those passed over will remain on active

duty.

Those selected for promotion to commander were:

D. M. Miller, NAF, Philadelphia.
W. C. Colbert, Nav. Academy, Annapolis.
R. A. Shotwell, Jr., USS San Francisco.
J. I. Smith, NYD, Philadelphia.
J. E. Hunt, NYD, Puget Sound.
L. A. Puckett, USS Beaver.
C. H. Gillilan, NYD, New York.
W. R. Calvert, USS Wyoming.
J. M. McComb, USS Chaumont.
H. J. Morton, USS Arkansas.
E. W. Brown, S/B, New London.
S. R. Edson, USS Richmond.
J. E. Wood, NYD, Washington.
E. A. Eddleborde, USS Augusta.
R. H. Sullivan, USS Texas.
R. F. Batchelder, USS California.

Marine Corps Selections

The subcommittee of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, headed by Senator Guy Gillette of Iowa, met yesterday in executive session, announcing afterwards that it will not review the cases of Marine colonels passed over for selection for brigadier generals. The subcommittee will confine itself to an investigation of selection procedure for the Marine Corps, to determine if present methods are working as efficiently and as equitably as possible.

Subcommittee Chairman Gillette pointed out that the selection board which considered colonels for brigadier generals must have six or more brigadier generals or higher officers of the Marine Corps on it. Since the Major General Commandant can not serve on the board, there are only twelve other officers in the Marine Corps eligible to sit on the board. This means that officers of the Marine Corps know exactly who will be on each year's board. Members also intimated that since the brigadier generals on the board were selecting colonels for promotion to their own rank, there might sometimes be a tendency not to select the best officers, because those officers in turn will be competing with the members of the selection board for vacancies in the grade of major general.

The next meeting of the subcommittee will be held Tuesday morning, 6 Feb., to map methods of procedure. Senator Gillette said that Major General Thomas Holcomb, commandant of the corps, and Col. Charles F. C. Price and Brig. Gen. Osterman will be called to testify. Senator Gillette said that meetings after next Tuesday's probably will be held in open session. He stated that Secretary Edison and Rear Adm. Chester Nimitz may be asked to appear also at a later date.

Meanwhile there was sentiment expressed in various quarters over the failure of the last board to select certain officers in addition to those mentioned last week. Those talked of were:

Col. Joseph C. Fegan was born in 1886 at Dallas, Texas, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps in 1909. He has served in China, the Philippines, Japan, Siberia, Haiti, Mexico, Santo Domingo, Panama and Nicaragua. Col. Fegan graduated from the Field Officers' School, at Quantico, Va., in 1933, later served as aide to the Major General Commandant in the public relations office. He was recently relieved from command of the Fourth Marines at Shanghai, China, and ordered to Washington where he will become director of the Marine Corps Reserve.

Colonel Fegan holds decorations from the Haitian and Russian governments and the Cuban Campaign Medal, Mexican Campaign Medal, Nicaraguan Campaign Medal, Expeditionary Medal and the Victory Medal.

Col. Albert E. Randall was born in 1881 in Nebraska and was commissioned in the Marine Corps in 1904. He has completed the Field Officers' Course, and is now commandant of the Marine Base at Philadelphia.

Col. Thomas S. Clarke, also a graduate of the Field Officer's Course at the Marine Corps Schools, was born in 1884 in Pennsylvania and was commissioned in the Marine Corps in 1909. He is now on duty in Philadelphia as director of the Eastern Recruiting Division.

Col. Robert L. Denig, also a graduate of the course at the Marine Corps Schools, and holder of the Navy Cross, War Department Distinguished Service Cross and Purple Heart, was born in 1884 in New York State. He was commissioned in the Marine Corps in 1905. He is now commandant of the Marine Base at Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Navy Selection Boards

Capt. Donald B. Beary, USN, has been appointed as a member of the selection board which will convene 6 Feb. to recommend line officers of the Navy for promotion to lieutenant. He succeeds Capt. Charles J. Moore, USN. Capt. George K. Thomas, (MC), USN, was appointed member of the Medical Corps Board to select officers for promotion to captain and commander, which will meet 5 Feb. He replaces Capt. Gordon D. Hale, (MC), USN.

Jewish Holiday Authorized

Commanding officers of the Navy are authorized to grant leave, at discretion, to men of the Jewish faith, from noon of Monday, 22 April, until midnight of Wednesday, 24 April, with such additional travel time as may be necessary.

The Jewish Welfare Board will furnish special prayer books for the Seder services and unleavened bread to men of the Jewish faith for the eight days of Passover; and commanding officers are directed to cooperate in facilitating the distribution of these supplies to men of Jewish faith under their command.

Marine Duties Described

The Marine Corps, with splendid traditions to guide it, stands today as always ready to fulfill its motto, "Semper Paratus"—"Always Ready"—Brig. Gen. R. B. Putnam, the Corps Paymaster, told the Fifteenth Annual Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, meeting in Washington, on 1 Feb.

General Putnam devoted his address to a relation of the Corps' exploits in the Revolutionary War, the undeclared war with France, the War of 1812, the Mexican, Civil, and Spanish Wars, and expeditionary engagements. He also outlined the functions, organization and training of Marine officers and men.

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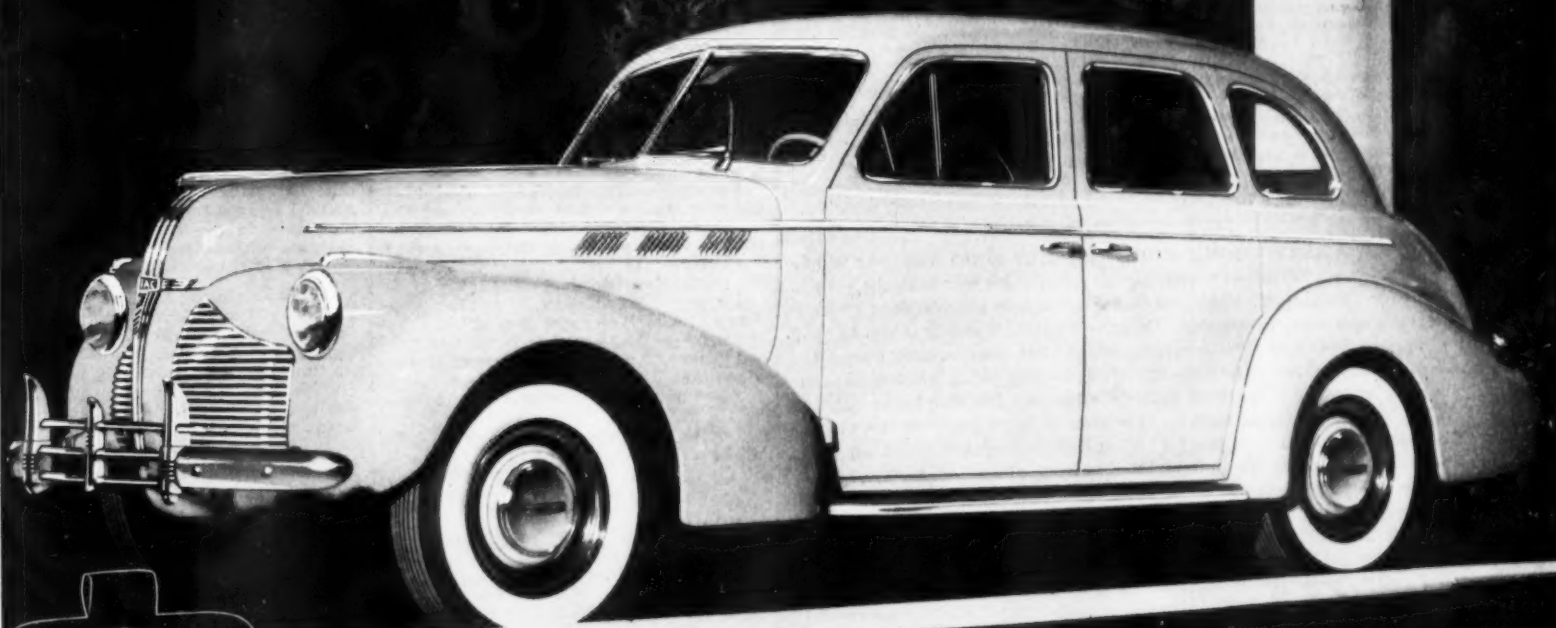
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"My Pontiac has run 101,000 miles to date and still going strong. Nothing done to the motor to date—no valves ground—no rings replaced—no cylinder work done—and a gas mileage record during the last 70,000 miles of 19 miles per gallon."

—W. E. P., New Jersey

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Dim your lights
when passing.



Pontiac

**AMERICA'S FINEST
LOW-PRICED CAR**



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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN,
President and Publisher

LEROY WHITMAN,
Editor

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1940

"I recommend that adequate provision be made for filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the regular troops. Nor can the occasion fail to remind you of the importance of those military seminars which in every event will form a valuable and frugal part of our military establishment."—JAMES MADISON.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Revision of the promotion system for the Staff Corps of the Navy in accordance with the sentiment expressed by the officers concerned; perfection of the Navy Line Personnel Act; authorization for the retirement of colonels of the Army with the rank of brigadier general; clarification of the coast guard promotion system.
3. Expansion of the Regular Army and the National Guard to a strength of at least 550,000 men with provision for complete personnel and materiel and training for 100 per cent efficiency; personnel for the Navy and Marine Corps capable of fully manning all vessels of the fleet and the Fleet Marine Force.
4. Additional increases in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. Active duty training and service school attendance for available officers of the Reserve Corps; appropriations for the expansion program of the Naval Reserves.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

NOTHING SHOULD BRING HOME MORE CLEARLY to the American people the Herculean character of the task of preparing the country for war than the speech, which Prime Minister Chamberlain delivered this week before the National Defense and Public Interest Committee in London. Because England's safety depends upon her Navy, the Premier described the manner in which that Arm is maintaining the blockade of Germany and policing the Seas, an arduous duty being successfully performed only because supremacy had been established before the war broke out last September. What Mr. Chamberlain said in this respect gives point to the plea of Secretary Edison for the adoption of the 1.3 billion dollar naval expansion program, which the House Naval Committee contemplates cutting almost in half. It takes time to build ships and train men, and deferment of any part of the program would mean that if we were attacked in the course of unpredictable events, our Fleet would be unable to discharge the mission of defense which is confided to it. As to the Army, Mr. Chamberlain stated that at home, and in France and India, and along the lines of communication, there are a million and a quarter men standing ready to battle, a bulwark which permits the multifarious activities of the Government to proceed without interference. To supply these troops, and the additions contemplated, orders have been placed for munitions, vehicles, machine tools and other supplies to the value of a billion dollars, and huge purchases also have been made of uniforms, shoes, metals of all kind, in fact the thousand and one things needed by the average man for his service and comfort. Such production requires factory expansion, and as an example of the progress made in this respect, the Prime Minister stated that there were in England last September only nine firms manufacturing khaki cloth, and today there are a thousand. While we have 10,000 plants which can be enlarged for increased production, Secretary Woodring is beseeching Congress to make sufficient appropriations to enable complete organization of our establishment, complete training as an army, and complete equipment in modern materiel, with sufficient reserves for the problems which may confront our country. Relative to the Air, Mr. Chamberlain, while declining to reveal the number of planes and size of the personnel available, stated that the labor force employed upon aircraft production and various apparatus necessary for aircraft, is seven times what it was in 1935 and 1936, and he spoke glowingly of the inexhaustible supply of expert pilots, observers, bombers and gunners, which will flow from the sixty-seven training schools in Canada, with their staff of some 42,000, and their eight new or expanded airdromes. Secretary Woodring's financial program calls for the necessary replacements of the planes we now have or have been authorized; that of Secretary Edison for 3,000 additional planes, which the House Naval Committee is considering reducing.

Fortunately, the United States is not at war. But the times are perilous. Secretaries Woodring and Edison and Admiral Stark have suggested the possibility of a coalition against us, a coalition greedy for our lands and wealth. In view of the warnings from officials who know, and in view of the value of time, Congress should not hesitate to grant the Army "in being," which Secretary Woodring is advocating, authorize the Naval Expansion program the Navy Department proposes, and provide the necessary air complements. Only by so doing can our Defense Forces be relieved from the handicaps which, as Mr. Chamberlain has so vividly portrayed, are the consequences of unpreparedness.

Service Humor

Elusive Quest

Something we've always wanted to know: Do many officers catch up with "the courses they pursue at the service schools?"

—Fifth Corps Area News.

At the Moom Pitchers

Double feature billings not likely to be seen at the neighborhood cinema:

These Glamour Girls—We Are Not Alone.

That's Right, You're Wrong—Reno.

Mr. Smith Goes to Washington—Ferdinand the Bull.

Daytime Wife—On Borrowed Time.

The Old Maid—First Love.

A Night at the Opera—Intermezzo.

—Contributed.

None Immune

Father (calling on family doctor)—"Doctor, my son has cholera, and the worst part of it is that he admits he caught it from kissing the housemaid."

Doctor—"Oh well, young people will do thoughtless things."

Father—"But doctor, to be quite frank, I kissed the girl myself."

Doctor—"By Jove, that is too bad."

Father—"And to make matters worse, since then I kissed my wife every morning and evening. I'm afraid that she too will..."

Doctor (wildly)—"Oh, my gosh, we'll all have it."

—Contributed.

Too Late

The governor picked up a phone and called for long distance. "I want to speak to Killer Demoff at the state prison," he said excitedly.

"Sorry," a voice answered, "your party just hung up."

—W. Va. Mountaineer.

Quartermasters, Please Note

I wish I were a kangaroo
Despite his funny stances;

I'd have a place to put the junk
My girl brings to the dances.

—Contributed.

This week we present the last line to the limerick printed in the 20 Jan. issue. To N. W. S. goes the accolade for the following tagline:

There was a lieutenant named Keefe,
Whose life was crowded with grief,
Of friends he had none,
When he needed a loan,
Everyone he button-holed seemed "deef."

For other would-be poets we offer the following limerick to be completed. Answers will be published in our 17 Feb. issue, and need we remind our readers, Confucius says, "Answers be acceptable like incense in village temple."

We speak of a Carabao named Tate,
An Empire builder of '98,
Now he sits by the fire
And his eyes glare with ire

The last line to the limerick published in the 27 Jan. issue will be published on 10 Feb.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

F. W.—You are now No. 1 on the eligible list about which you asked and should be promoted in a month or two.

W. L.—The War Department requires that officers on active duty under the Thomason Act be not married, nor may they marry during the year of duty. As for Regular Army officers, the department, in Circular No. 68, dated 12 Sept. 1939, carried out the provisions of the Act of 25 July 1939 by establishing a three-year probationary period for new officers, and stated, "That until 1 July 1942, the marriage of an officer shall not be a cause for revocation of commission but that after that date . . . marriage may be a cause for revocation of commission only in the event that the officer marries within one year subsequent to the date of his original commission."

LLWT.—Eligible lists for staff and technical sergeants in the Supply and Commissary branches, Quartermaster Corps, are exhausted. The corps is holding an examination 19 Feb. to establish eligible lists for all grades and all specialties. This is the examination which would ordinarily have been held in April.

J. J. T.—For information on method of applying for a commission in the Organized Reserves write to the commanding general of your Corps Area. In your case, judging from the address on your letter, that would be the Third Corps Area, with headquarters at Baltimore, Md.

In the Journal

10 Years Ago

The Powers and Limitations of the Several Kinds of Transportation were described by Capt. James Sproule, QMC, at the seventh Quartermaster training conference at New Orleans, La., recently.

20 Years Ago

Lt. G. L. Usher, of the 12th Aero Squadron, was forced down near Nacozari, Mexico, on 2 Feb. Municipal authorities "detained" Lieutenant Usher until military authorities assured themselves that his plane was actually disabled.

30 Years Ago

The gold medal awarded annually for the best essay on a naval subject has been won by Naval Constr. T. G. Roberts, USN, for his essay, "The Merchant and the Navy."

50 Years Ago

After discreetly waiting to ascertain the facts, our government has this week welcomed the Republic of Brazil to the community of nations. The President has officially received Senor Valente as minister. Certainly every American wishes well to the new state.

75 Years Ago

The Board on Rifled Cannon for the Navy finds that 703 Parrott guns have been issued to the Naval Service of which 21 have burst or otherwise been injured by explosion.

War Department Organized Reserves

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis Johnson
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall

GENERAL OFFICERS

Maj. Gen. John H. Hughes, USA, retired,
29 Feb. for age.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, C. of S.
Maj. George E. Huthstetter, (Cav.), from
Latvia, Estonia, to Am. Legation, Helsinki,
Finland.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

COL. EDMUND B. GREGORY, Act. QMG
Lt. Col. Theodore P. Heap, from Ft.
Thomson, Ky., to duty as QM, Ft. Benjamin
Harrison, Ind.
Maj. Theodore T. Barnett, from Ft. Knox,
to duty as QM, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Capt. Harry Collins, (Inf.), from Phila-
delphia, Pa., to duty as QM, Ft. Moultrie,
S. C., 5 Feb.

Capt. Hartwell M. Elder, prior orders
amended; from Hawaiian Dept., to San An-
tonio Gen'l Dep., San Antonio, Texas.

Capt. John H. Holder, from Ft. Moultrie,
S. C., to N. Y. Pl. of Embk., Bklyn., N. Y.
Sail Charleston 15 Feb. 1940.

MEDICAL DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. MAGEE, SG
Lt. Col. Edgar S. Linthicum, from Wash.,
D. C., to 45th Nat'l Gd. Div. Area, Trenton,
N. J.

Lt. Col. Emory H. Gist, det. as member of
med. examining bd., Ft. McClellan, Ala.
Capt. Vinnie Hale Jeffress, from Pres. of
San Fran., Calif., to Panama Canal Dept. Sail
SF 6 Apr. 1940.

Following officers, from Wash., D. C., to
station after name:

Capt. Louis K. Pohl to MacDill Fld., Fla.;
Capt. Jack P. Scott to Langley Fld., Va.;
1st Lt. John A. Booth to Patterson Fld., O.;
1st Lt. Adanto A. S. D'Amore to Langley
Fld., Va.; 1st Lt. Hubert T. Elders to Barks-
dale Fld., La.; 1st Lt. Eldred LaM. Gunn to
Barksdale Fld., La.; 1st Lt. Robert W. Rob-
inson to Chanute Fld., Ill.

1st Lt. Fred J. Fielding, from Wash., D. C.,
to Panama Canal Dept. Sail NY 11 Apr. 1940.

1st Lt. Eugene M. Martin, from Army Med.
Center, to Bolling Fld., Anacostia, D. C.
1st Lt. Joseph T. Caples, from Carlisle
Bks., Pa., to Letterman Gen'l Hosp., Pres. of
San Fran., Calif. Sail NY 2 Apr. 1940.

Dental Corps

Maj. Rufus W. Leigh, retired with rank
of Lt. Col., 31 Jan., disability incident to
service.

Veterinary Corps

Capt. Walter Smith, from Wash., D. C., to
Carlisle Bks., Pa.

Capt. Stephen G. Asbill, from Wash., D. C.,
to Ft. Bliss, Texas.

Nurses Corps

1st Lt. Mary P. Kelly, retired, 31 Jan.,
disability incident to service.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Maj. Joseph H. Stevenson, from Philippine
Dept., to div. engr., South Pacific Div., San
Fran., Calif.

1st Lt. Alvin C. Welling, from Seattle,
Wash., to Fairbanks, Alaska.

1st Lt. Henry L. Hille, jr., from Midway
Island, to Honolulu, T. H.

ORDNANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, C. of O.
1st Lt. Samuel Smellow, (FA), from Aber-
deen Proving Ground, Md., to March Fld.,
Calif. Sail NY 20 Feb. 1940.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAIBORNE, CSO
Capt. Herbert G. Messer, from Panama
Canal Dept., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J.
Capt. Robert G. H. Meyer, from Wright
Fld., O., to Panama Canal Dept. Sail NY 21
Feb.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. WALTER BAKER, C. of CWS
Col. Adelino Gibson, from Governors Isl.,
S. Y., to hq., 4th CA, Atlanta, Ga.

Lt. Col. Theodore Barnes, retired, 31 May
1940, upon his own application after more
than 27 years' service.

Lt. Col. Leigh F. J. Zerbee, prior orders
amended; from Philippine Dept., to hq., 4th
CA, Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. George J. Deutermann, from present
duty to CW Sch., Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

MAJ. GEN. A. H. BLANDING, C. of NGB
Col. John F. Williams, FA, (NG of Mo.).

app. Ch. of NGB, War Dept., with rank of
Maj. Gen., 31 Jan. 1940.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, C. of Ch.
Ch. Frank B. Bonner, retired with rank of
Lt. Col., 31 Jan., disability incident to ser-
vice.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of Cav.
Col. John D. Long, from Panama Canal
Dept., to hq., 2d CA, Governors Isl., N. Y.

Lt. Col. James E. Slack, from Pres. of Mon-
terey, Calif., to Overseas Disch. and Repl.
Dep., Ft. Moultrie, S. C. Sail SF 16 March
1940.

Maj. Garnett H. Wilson, from Philippine
Dept., to QMG, Ft. Reno, Okla., 31 May.

Capt. Eric H. F. Svensson, Jr., from Tokyo,
Japan, to 7th Cav. Brig., Ft. Knox, Ky. Sail
SF 1 July 1940.

Capt. Frederick W. Drury, from 12th Cav.,
Ft. Ringgold, Texas, to FD, Wash., D. C.,
19 Feb.

1st Lt. Edward W. Sawyer, from Ft. Riley,
Kan., to Robinson QM Dep., Ft. Robinson,
Neb., 1 Feb.

2nd Lt. John C. Habecker, from West
Point, N. Y., to Primary Flying Sch., Ran-
dolph, Texas, 11 Feb.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA
Maj. Victor R. Woodruff, prior orders
amended, to Panama Canal Art. Det., 3d
Coast Art., Ft. Rosecrans, Calif.

Capt. Robert C. White, from Hawaiian
Dept., to St. Bonaventure College, N. Y.

Capt. Roswell B. Hart, from Ft. Bragg,
N. C., 15 Feb., to Overseas Disch. and Repl.
Dep., Ft. Moultrie, S. C.

Following officers, from FA Sch., to 18th
FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.: 1st Lt. James A. Costain,
and 1st Lt. Clark Lynn, jr.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC
Following officers, from station after
name, to Panama Canal Dept. Sail NY 18
March 1940:

Capt. Andrew S. Gamble, (Inf.), 5th Coast
Art., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

Capt. Ellis V. Williamson, (FA), 5th Coast
Art., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

1st Lt. W. Bruce Logan, 11th Coast Art.,
Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.

1st Lt. Albert A. Matyas, (Cav.), 10th
Coast Art., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Capt. Kai E. Rasmussen, from Tokyo,
Japan, to 65th Coast Art., Ft. Winfield Scott,
Calif. Sail Manila, 31 May 1940.

Capt. Sheldon P. McNickle, (Inf.), from Ft.
Jay, N. Y., to Panama Canal Dept. Sail NY
27 March 1940.

Capt. Charles N. Branham, from 10th Coast
Art., 1 Feb., to 23d Sep. Bn. Coast Art., Ft.
Rodman, Mass.

Capt. Frederick B. Dodge, jr., from Ft.
Crockett, Texas, to Panama Canal Dept.
Sail Charleston 29 March 1940.

Following officers, from station after name,
to Panama Canal Dept. Sail SF 6 Apr. 1940:

Capt. James G. Bain, 6th Coast Art., Ft. Win-
field Scott, Calif.; Capt. Franklin K. Gurley,
11th Coast Art., Ft. Worden, Wash., and
Capt. Thomas B. White, 65th Coast Art., Ft.
Winfield Scott, Calif.

1st Lt. Harry B. Cooper, from Ft. Monroe,
Va., to Panama Canal Dept. Sail NY 4 May
1940.

2nd Lt. Charles C. Pulliam, from Ft. Sheri-
dan, Ill., to Panama Canal Dept. Sail NY 2
March 1940.

Following officers, from station after
name, to Panama Canal Dept. Sail NY 2
March 1940: 2nd Lt. Bernard R. Luczak, 2d
Coast Art., Ft. Monroe, Va.; 2nd Lt. David Y.
Nanney, 61st Coast Art., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.,
and 2nd Lt. William J. Worcester, 52d Coast
Art., Ft. Monroe, Va.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of Inf.
Lt. Col. Peter P. Salgado, from Wheeling,
West Va., to Hawaiian Dept. Sail NY 9 Apr.
1940.

Lt. Col. Joseph H. Davidson, from Ft. Ben-
jamin Harrison, Ind., 1 Apr., to Org. Res.,
Richmond, Va.

Lt. Col. Raymond H. Bishop, from Pan-
ama Canal Dept., to Org. Res., Wheeling,
W. Va.

Lt. Col. John W. Thompson, from Charle-
ston, W. Va., to Philippine Dept. Sail NY
2 Apr. 1940.

Maj. Paul D. Connor, from Albany, Ga., to
Panama Canal Dept. Sail Charleston 6 May
1940.

Maj. Edwin E. Aldridge, from San An-
tonio, Texas, to Philippine Dept. Sail Charle-
ston 4 Apr. 1940.

Maj. Porter P. Wiggins, from New York,
N. Y., to Philippine Dept. Sail NY 2 Apr.
1940.

Maj. Russell G. Ayers, from Albuquerque,
(Continued on Next Page)

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Lewis Compton

Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral Harold B. Stark, USN

25 January 1940

Capt. Earle C. Metz, det. as CO USS Con-
cord; to duty with Argentine Navy Dept.

Comdr. George L. Harriss, det. USS Rigel
in April; to Asia. Fleet.

Lt. Comdr. John C. Lester, det. Norfolk
Navy Yard abt. 3 Feb.; to USS Tuscaloosa.

Lt. John E. Canoose, upon being placed
on retired list to continue active duty Navy
Yard, New York, N. Y.

Lt. (jg) Robert V. B. Bassett, jr., det. USS
Savannah abt. 1 Mar.; to Asia. Fleet.

Lt. (jg) Herbert F. Carroll, jr., det. USS
Bushnell abt. 4 Mar.; to USS Astoria.

Lt. (jg) William V. Pratt, 2nd, det. USS
Bushnell abt. 16 Mar.; to USS Colorado.

Lt. (jg) John McCreary Stuart, det. USS
New Mexico abt. 1 Feb.; to cfo PC-450 and
in command when commissioned.

Ens. William L. Brantley, det. USS Salt
Lake City abt. 6 Mar.; to temp. duty under
instrn., Nav. Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Ralph W. Cousins, det. United States
Fleet in Mar.; to temp. duty under instrn.,
Nav. Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Frank H. Henderson, det. USS Minne-
apolis abt. 16 Mar.; to temp. duty under
instrn., Nav. Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Walter J. Stencil, det. USS Northamp-
ton abt. 16 Mar.; to temp. duty under instrn.,
Nav. Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Julius C. Early (MC), det. duty under
instrn., Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola in Jan.; to
duty Nav. Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Louis G. Liewelyn (MC), resigna-
tion effective 31 Jan. 1940.

Comdr. Lea B. Sartin (MC), authorized to
administer oaths, Nav. Recg. Sta., New
Orleans, La.

Comdr. Renier J. Stratton (MC), det.
Marine Recg. Sta., San Francisco; to Marine
Corps Base, San Diego, Cal.

Lt. (jg) William Seidel (DC), det. Nav. Air
Sta., San Diego abt. 9 Mar.; to Nav. Hosp.,
San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Emmet C. Gudgeon (SC), granted
three months' sick leave.

Lt. (jg) Aloysius H. Schmitt (ChC), det.
Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., abt. 15 Feb.; to
USS Oklahoma.

Ch. Boon, David L. Ullman, det. Nav. Yd.,
Portsmouth, N. H., abt. 1 Mar.; to cfo USS
Dixie and on board when commissioned.

Elec. Stephen R. Sturgell, upon exec. oath
of office to Asia. Fleet.

Ch. Mach. Warren L. Graeff, det. Nav. Yd.,
Charleston, S. C.; to home—await retirement.

Ch. Pharm. Lester E. Bote, det. Battle
Force in Mar.; to Nav. Hosp., Annapolis,
Md.

Laura M. Cobb, Chief Nurse, det. Nav.
Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.; to Nav. Hosp.,
Guam.

Cornelia A. Armstrong, Nurse, det. Nav.
Hosp., Parris Island, S. C.; to Nav. Hosp.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dorothy P. Monahan, Nurse, det. Nav.
Hosp., Chelsea, Mass.; to Nav. Hosp., Parris
Island, S. C.

Dorothy Still, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., San
Diego, Cal.; to Nav. Hosp., Canacao, P. I.

26 January 1939

Comdr. George A. Seltz, det. Patrol Wing
1; to Staff, Comdr. Airc. Scg. Force.

Comdr. Spencer H. Warner, det. Staff,
Comdr. Airc. Scg. Force; to trmt. Nav.
Hosp., San Diego, Cal.

Comdr. Thomas D. Warner, det. as Nav.
Insp. Ord., Newport News Shipbldg. & DD
Co., Newport News, Va., in Mar.; to USS
Tuscaloosa.

Lt. Comdr. Robert W. Berry, det. USS Mil-
waukee abt. 30 Mar.; to Nav. Operations.

Lt. Comdr. William G. Fewel, det. Nav.
Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I., abt. 29 Febr.; to
cfo USS Seminole and in command when com-
missioned.

Lt. Comdr. Willis A. Lent, det. Nav. Yd.,
Portsmouth, N. H., in Apr. or May; to cfo
USS Triton and in command when commis-
sioned.

Lt. Comdr. Stanley J. Michael, det. Hydro-
graphic Office in March; to cfo USS Golds-
borough and in command when commissioned.

Lt. Comdr. Walter V. R. Vieweg, det. as
Gunnery and Tactics officer Pat. Wing 1; to
duty as Operations officer, Pat. Wing 1.

Lt. Elwood C. Madsen, det. USS Honolulu
24 Feb.; to Nav. Sta., Guam.

Lt. Thomas J. Hamilton, det. Patrol Sqdn.

12; to Staff-Comdr. Patrol Wing 1.

Ens. Alexander Groves, det. 12th Nav. Dist.
abt. 15 Feb.; to temp. duty under instrn.,
Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Wade C. Shaffer, det. USS Biddle abt.
1 Feb.; to cfo PC-450 and on board when
comm.

Ens. Albert O. Vorse, jr., det. USS Astoria
abt. 16 Mar.; to temp. duty under instrn.,
Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Nicholas E. Dobos (MC), det.
duty under instrn., Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola,
Fla., in Jan.; to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensa-
cola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Charles F. McCaffrey (MC), det.
duty under instrn., Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola,
Fla., in Jan.; to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensa-
cola, Fla.

Lt. Comdr. Edmund Laughlin (DC), det.
Nav. Trng. Sta., NOB, Norfolk, Va., in Feb.;
to Nav. Sta., Key West, Fla.

Ch. Mach. Frederick R. Kalde, det. USS
Vestal abt. 10 Mar.; to Nav. Yd., Mare Island,
Cal.

Pharm. Chalmers L. Anderson, det. Nav.
Hosp., Annapolis, Md.; to Marine Bks., Quan-
tico, Va.

C. Edwina Todd, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp.,
Puget Sound, Wash.; to Nav. Hosp., Canacao,
P. I.

Ada L. Wood, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp.,
Puget Sound, Wash.; to home—await retire-
ment.

Lt. Edward G. Affleck, USN-Ret., died 24
(Continued on Next Page)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Col. Andrew B. Drum, on 1 Feb. det. NYd,
New York, and ordered home for retirement.

Lt. Col. Matthew H. Kingman, on 1 Feb.
det. FMP, MCB, San Diego, Calif., and or-
dered home for retirement.

Capt. Frank M. June, on or abt. 5 March,
det. 2d Marine Aircraft Group, San Diego,
Calif., to Hdqrs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Frank J. Uhlig, Retd., died 26 Jan.
1940.

Capt. Clifford Prichard, det. MD, Receiving
Station, Puget Sound NYd, to MB, Puget
Sound NYd.

Capt. Samuel S. Ballentine, AQM, detail as
an Assistant Quartermaster revoked, effective
10 Feb.

Capt. John D. Blanchard, abt. 30 Jan. det.
MB, Puget Sound NYd, to duty as CO, MD,
NAS, Kodiak, Alaska.

1st Lt. Stephen V. Sabol, abt. 30 Jan. det.
MB, Puget Sound NYd, to MD, NAS, Kodiak,
Alaska.

1st Lt. Lindley M. Ryan, det. MB, Puget
Sound NYd., to MD, Receiving Station, Puget
Sound NYd.

1st Lt. Harrison Brent, jr., on or abt. 23
Feb. det. NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to 2d Marine
Aircraft Group, San Diego, Calif.

1st Lt. William M. Ferris, on or abt. 23 Feb.
det. NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to 2d Marine Air-
craft Group, San Diego, Calif.

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Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

New Mex., to Hawaiian Dept. Sail SF 23 Apr. 1940.

Maj. Edgar J. Tulley, from Ft. Crook, Neb., to Philippine Dept. Sail SF 27 Apr. 1940.

Maj. Rudolph W. Brodlow, from Philippine Dept., to 6th Div., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

Maj. Logan W. Boyd, from Hawaiian Dept., to Org. Res., Los Angeles, Calif.

Maj. Robert B. McClure, from Charleston, West Va., to Hawaiian Dept. Sail NY 2 Apr. 1940.

Maj. William A. Taber, from New York, N. Y., to Org. Res., Cleveland, O., 5 Feb.

Maj. Ira A. Hunt, from Howe, Ind., to 6th Inf., Jefferson Bks., Mo.

Following officers, from Hawaiian Dept., to station after name:

Maj. James A. Brown to 30th Inf., Pres. of San Fran., Calif.; 1st Lt. Floyd G. Pratt, to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.; 1st Lt. Elmer H. Walker to 6th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.; 2nd Lt. William B. McC. Chase to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.; 2nd Lt. Gordon T. Kimbrell to 6th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.; 2nd Lt. Frederick W. Nagle to 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.; 2nd Lt. Howard N. Smalley to 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.; and 2nd Lt. Carroll D. Wood to 6th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. Albert L. Tuttle, from Cleveland, O., to 5th CA, Howe, Ind.

Maj. Richard A. Jones, from Philippine Dept., to Org. Res., Little Rock, Ark.

Maj. James R. Urquhart, from Philippine Dept., to Org. Res., Syracuse, N. Y.

Maj. Gilman K. Crockett, from Hawaiian Dept., to Pa. State College, Pa.

Capt. Leigh A. Fuller, from Arlington Cantonment, Va., to Philippine Dept. Sail NY 2 Apr. 1940.

Capt. David H. Buchanan, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Hawaiian Dept. Sail Charleston 11 Apr. 1940.

Capt. William H. Bigelow, from Ft. George G. Meade, Md., to Hawaiian Dept. Sail NY 9 Apr. 1940.

Capt. Virgil R. Miller, from Pres. of San Fran., Calif., to Hawaiian Dept. Sail 23 Apr. 1940.

Following officers, from Philippine Dept., to station after name: Capt. William M. Hoke to 2d Inf., Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Capt. Martin J. Morin to 6th Inf., Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Capt. Hobart A. Murphy to 4th Inf., Ft. George Wright, Wash.; Capt. James V. Thompson to 28th Inf., Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; 1st Lt. Richard H. Agnew to 6th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.; 1st Lt. Ned B. Broyles to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.; 1st Lt. Glenn A. Sykes to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.; and 2nd Lt. Joseph W. Slason, Jr., to 6th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Carl E. Lundquist, from Hawaiian Dept., to 2d Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Capt. Carl W. Westlund, from Hawaiian Dept., to 6th Div., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

Capt. Earl Mattice, from Peiping, China, to 30th Inf., Pres. of San Fran., Calif.

Capt. Nicholas J. Robinson, from 3d Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn., to asst. qm., Maxwell Fld., Ala., 12 Feb.

Capt. Cleon L. Williams, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Overseas Disch. and Repl. Dep., Ft. Moultrie, S. C.

Capt. Edgar Wright, Jr., from Pres. of San Fran., Calif., to Philippine Dept. Sail SF 27 Apr. 1940.

Capt. Henry DuPre, from Pocatello, Idaho, to Hawaiian Dept. Sail SF 1 May 1940.

1st Lt. John D. O'Reilly, from Puerto Rican Dept., to 4th Inf., Ft. George Wright, Wash.

1st Lt. Benjamin O. Turnage, Jr., from Panama Canal Dept., to 6th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. Amanny M. Gandia, from Ft. George G. Meade, Md., to Puerto Rican Dept. Sail NY 24 Apr. 1940.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC

1st Lt. Harry H. Young, (maj.), from duty in off. of Ch. of AC, Wash., D. C., 29 June, to SE Air Base, MacDill Fld., Fla.

Maj. Donald B. Phillips, (Capt.), from Randolph Fld., Texas, to AC Det., Edgewood Arsenal, Md., 10 Feb.

Capt. John W. Kirby, from Barksdale Fld., Shreveport, La., 10 Feb., to home and await retirement.

Capt. Robert M. Losey, prior orders revoked.

1st Lt. William L. Kimball, prior orders revoked.

1st Lt. John H. Jeffus, from Langley Fld., Va., to Panama Canal Dept. Sail NY 21 Feb. 1940.

2nd Lt. Philip B. Klein, from Randolph Fld., Texas, to Panama Canal Dept. Sail Charleston 23 Feb. 1940.

2nd Lt. Howard F. Bronson, from Hamilton Fld., Calif., to Panama Canal Dept. Sail SF 16 March 1940.

PROMOTIONS

1st Lt. R. Townsend Artman, MC, to Capt., 28 Jan.

TRANSFERS

Maj. Joe C. Rogers, (Cav.), QMC, to QMC,

18 Jan. 1940.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Edgar W. McKean, band leader, retired, 31 Jan., disability incident to service.

W. O. William T. Gephart, from Panama Canal Dept., to asst. qm., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

M. Sgt. Fred H. Bloom, Engr. Sch. Det., app. W. O., Reg. Army, 1 Feb., to Ft. Belvoir, Va.

T. Sgt. Hans N. Kauppila, Med. Dept., app. W. O., Reg. Army, 1 Feb., to AGD, Hq., 9th CA, Pres. of San Fran., Calif.

M. Sgt. James D. Mehegan, 22nd Obs. Sq., AC, app. W. O., Reg. Army, 1 Feb., to Randolph Fld., Texas.

1st Sgt. Percy C. Vincent, Btry. A, 61st Coast Art., app. W. O., Reg. Army, 1 Feb., to AGD, Hq., 6th CA, Chicago, Ill.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

Following enlisted men, CAC, to duty as students in Spec. Electrical Course, CA Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va., 2 March:

Corp. Claude G. Nicholas, Hq. Btry., 2d C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Corp. William C. Andrews, Btry. B, 2d C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Corp. Harry E. Chamberlain, Btry. B, 2d C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Pvt. 1st. Carl J. Bender, band, 2d C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Sgt. Carl G. Zais, Btry. A, 2d C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Pvt. 1st. Truman L. Bennett, Hq. Btry., 2d C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Pvt. Lee M. Bachtell, Hq. Btry., 2d C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Pvt. 1st. Howard Jackson, band, 2d C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Pvt. Oran V. Lowman, Hq. Btry., 2d C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Sgt. Oliver E. Richardson, C. A. S. Det., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Pvt. Lysandrew M. Coppridge, C. A. S. Det., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Pvt. Gordon J. Davis, C. A. S. Det., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Pvt. Emmett W. Duncan, C. A. S. Det., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Pvt. Eldon C. Reynolds, C. A. S. Det., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Corp. Carl M. Pentz, C. A. S. Det., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Pvt. 1st. Lawrence W. Hedgepeth, C. A. S. Det., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Pvt. 1st. Edwin F. Carlson, C. A. S. Det., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Pvt. Arthur C. Reynolds, C. A. S. Det., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Pvt. George L. Tannehill, C. A. S. Det., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Pvt. Bruce O. McCracken, Hq. Btry., 70th C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Sgt. Hugo Brinkwart, 70th C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Corp. Bernard E. Gray, Btry. D, 11th C. A., Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.

Pvt. 1st. Laurence S. Williams, Btry. C, 11th C. A., Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.

Corp. Alcide H. Lesenault, Hq. Btry., 11th C. A., Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.

Corp. Manuel Moniz, Btry. A, 11th C. A., Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.

Sgt. Joseph J. Mitus, Hq. Btry., 11th C. A., Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.

Corp. William Lukaszewicz, Hq. Btry., 10th C. A., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Pvt. 1st. William D. O'Neil, Btry. A, 10th C. A., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Pvt. 1st. Joseph E. Boisvert, Btry. A, 10th C. A., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Sgt. Joseph S. Avila, Btry. A, 10th C. A., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Pvt. 1st. George F. Huseman, Btry. A, 10th C. A., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Pvt. Walter Kern, Btry. F, 52d C. A., Ft. Hancock, N. J.

Sgt. Charles Katzer, Btry. C, 52d C. A., Ft. Hancock, N. J.

Corp. Steve M. Natal, Btry. F, 61st C. A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Pvt. 1st. Fenton Rodgers, Hq. & Hq. Btry., 61st C. A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Corp. Ernest C. Natalie, Btry. F, 61st C. A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Pvt. 1st. Virgil S. Klepfer, Btry. E, 61st C. A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Sgt. Russell V. Myers, Btry. F, 61st C. A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Sgt. Lee G. Kruse, Btry. C, 61st C. A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Pvt. Edward J. Smith, Btry. A, 61st C. A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Sgt. Robert W. Evelt, Btry. A, 9th C. A., Ft. Banks, Mass.

Pvt. 1st. Daniel S. Warner, Hq. Det., 10th C. A., Ft. Rodman, Mass.

Sgt. Harry W. Bostick, 62d C. A., Ft. Totten, N. Y.

Corp. David J. Moore, Btry. E, 62d C. A., Ft. Totten, N. Y.

Pvt. 1st. Carlton C. Allen, Btry. A, 62d C. A., Ft. Totten, N. Y.

Pvt. 1st. Adelbert C. Von Maucher, Btry. A, 62d C. A., Ft. Totten, N. Y.

Corp. Arthur J. Duscault, Btry. A, 8th C. A., Ft. Preble, Me.

Pvt. Alfred O. Ellis, Btry. A, 8th C. A., Ft. Preble, Me.

Pvt. 1st. Elmer J. Coffey, P. C. A. Det., 8th

C. A., Ft. Preble, Me.

Pvt. 1st. Frank J. DeRoche, Btry. A, 8th C. A., Ft. Preble, Me.

Pvt. 1st. Lyle E. Daggett, Btry. A, 8th C. A., Ft. Preble, Me.

Pvt. Donald A. Donah, Hq. Btry., 5th C. A., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

Corp. Homer H. Spivey, Hq. Btry., 13th C. A., Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

Pvt. George W. Skakel, Btry. A, 13th C. A., Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

Pvt. 1st. Merle B. Howland, C. A. Det., U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y.

Pvt. 1st. Marion S. Ricketson, Hq. Det., 4th C. A., Dist., Atlanta, Ga.

Sgt. Carl G. Weeks, Hq. Btry., 68th C. A., Ft. Williams, Me.

Following enlisted men, CAC, to duty as students in Spec. Radio Course, CA Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va., 2 March:

Pvt. Harold G. Dodd, Hq. Btry., 70th C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Pvt. Donald R. Queen, Hq. Btry., 2d C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Pvt. 1st. Raymond J. Schmalke, Btry. C, 2d C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Sgt. Cameron G. Matheson, Btry. B, 2d C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Pvt. Bunn R. Mills, Hq. Btry., 2d C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Sgt. Robert C. Baumgardner, Hq. Btry., 2d C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Pvt. Harold J. Stahl, 2d C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Sgt. Edgar A. DeWalt, band, 52d C. A., Ft. Hancock, N. J.

Pvt. 1st. Forrest L. Decker, band, 52d C. A., Ft. Hancock, N. J.

Pvt. 1st. Toddy W. Bearden, Hq. Btry., 52d C. A., Ft. Hancock, N. J.

Pvt. 1st. John H. Bullwinkle, Hq. & Hq. Btry., 61st C. A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Sgt. Joseph H. Valliere, Hq. Btry., 9th C. A., Ft. Banks, Mass.

Pvt. 1st. Salvatore J. LoGatto, Btry. G, 62d C. A., Ft. Totten, N. Y.

Pvt. 1st. Andrew Gusman, Hq. Btry., 62d C. A., Ft. Totten, N. Y.

Corp. Charles E. Hullt, P. C. A. Det., 5th C. A., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

Pvt. Roland E. DeHaven, Hq. Btry., 5th C. A., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

Pvt. 1st. Gerhardt E. Stidolph, band, 13th C. A., Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

Pvt. George A. Wolfstirn, Btry. G, 13th C. A., Ft. Crockett, Texas.

Pvt. Howard Cronin, Ft. Ringgold, Texas, prior orders revoked.

Sgt. James F. Wilkey, Med. Dept. Vet. Sch., Langley Fld., Va., prior orders revoked.

Pvt. Spec. 1st. Sam Shurlock, 2nd Weather Region, Mitchel Fld., N. Y., prior orders revoked.

Pvt. Grady C. Jackson, Tr. 12th Cav., prior orders revoked.

Sgt. John Moenik, Hq. Co., 34th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md., prior orders revoked.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

1st Sgt. Lee G. Lackey, Btry. A, 13th Coast Art., at Ft. Barrancas, Fla., 31 Jan., with rank of 2nd Lt.

Sgt. Walter F. Campbell, Co. C, 5th Engrs., at Ft. Belvoir, Va., 31 Jan.

Sgt. Jerome Cain, (Guard and Serv. Co.), at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 31 Jan.

Tech. Sgt. Harry B. Jewell, at New York, N. Y., 31 Jan.

1st Sgt. Oscar Hart, Serv. Co., 25th Inf., at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., 31 Jan.

1st Sgt. John F. Goffinet, Btry. B, 6th Coast Art., at Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., 31 Jan.

1st Sgt. Robert D. Scott, Btry. A, 8th Coast Art., at Ft. Preble, Me., 31 Jan.

S. Sgt. Guy F. Daughtrey, QMC, at Mitchel Fld., N. Y., 31 Jan.

Corp. Walter T. Shropshire, Tr. E, 10th Cav., at West Point, N. Y., 31 Jan.

M. Sgt. James C. Patrick, 7th Engr. Bn., at Ft. Logan, Colo., 31 Jan., with rank of 1st Lt.

M. Sgt. Fred Elsenhart, Hq. and Serv. Tr., 11th Cav., at Pres. of Monterey, Calif., 31 Jan.

1st Sgt. Howard Ping, Hq. Btry., 76th FA, at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., 31 Jan.

1st Sgt. William H. Waldt, Ord. Co., at Pedricktown, N. J., 31 Jan.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended Active Duty with MC

1st Lt. Leonard Zweifel, 10 Feb., to Newark, N. J., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Irwin Harry Makovsky, 10 Feb., to Maxwell Fld., Ala., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Irwin Robert Goldsmith, 10 Feb., to Selfridge Fld., Mich., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Gareth Spencer Orman, 15 Feb., to Moffett Fld., Calif., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. William Winfield Hureau, 1 Feb., to Wash., D. C., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Robert Haney Brooks, 15 Feb., to Kelly Fld., Texas, until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Sigwert Wallace Simonson, 10 Feb., to Ft. Thomas, Ky., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. John Stancloiu Stanley, from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to home, 1 Feb.

Extended Active Duty with AC

2nd Lt. James Lee Bledsoe, 15 Feb., to Miami, Fla., until 14 Feb. 1941.

2nd Lt. Oscar Darwin Trick, from Randolph Fld., Texas, 31 Jan., to home.

Following reserve officers, cont'd at March

Fid., Calif., until 2 Apr. 1940:

1st Lt. Frank Newland Nightingale, and 2nd Lt. Arthur Armas Aro.

2nd Lt. Earl Willoughby, cont'd at March Fld., Calif., until 1 March 1941.

2nd Lt. Wilson Harper Banks, cont'd at Langley Fld., Va., until 2 Apr. 1940.

Extended Active Duty with QMC

2nd Lt. Lee Laurens Bruce, 4 Feb., to Baltimore, Md., until 5 Apr. 1940.

Extended Active Duty with FA

Maj. Waldo Vancil Joyce, 9 March, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 11 June 1940.

Maj. Charles Howard Donnelly, 9 March, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 11 June 1940.

Extended Active Duty with Inf.

Maj. Ridley Madison Enslow, 8 March, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 13 June 1940.

Extended Active Duty with CA

Lt. Col. Lloyd Allen Corkan, 8 March, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 13 June 1940.

Maj. Ha. Parsons Crane, cont'd at Wash., D. C., until 28 Feb. 1941.

Extended Active Duty with OD

2nd Lt. Charles Stuart McKenzie, 4 Feb., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., until 30 June 1940.

Two Weeks Active Duty Training

2nd Lt. Joseph Patrick Murley, QMC-Res, 4 Feb., to Boston, Mass.

2nd Lt. William Harold Strang, OD-Res, prior orders revoked.

Maj. Leonard Arthur McGuown, OD-Res, 17 March, to Pittsburgh, Pa.

2nd Lt. Harry Bernard Wissmann, CWB-Res., 26 Feb., to Boston, Mass.

PROMOTION OF RESERVES

1st Lt. Raymond Eugene Phillips, QMC-Res., to Capt., 1 Feb.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Nov. 1939 at San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. William J. Graham, Ret., died 5 Jan. 1940, at San Diego, Calif.

Comdr. Clarence M. Stone, USN-Ret., died 20 Oct. 1939, at Compiegne, France.

Lt. James Hauser, USN-Ret., died 5 Oct. 1939, Rocky Point, L. I., N. Y.

Ch. Bsn. Louis King, USN, died 15 Jan. 1940, at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.

2

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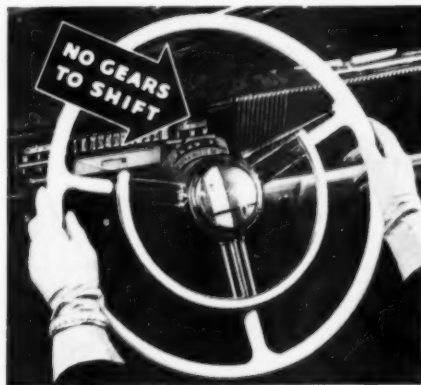
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Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 502)

Cdr., Patrol Wing 5 abt. 1 Feb.; to cfo Patrol Sqdn. 55 and in that sqd. when comm. Ors. 23 Jan. revoked.

Ens. Robert Brent, det. USS Breckinridge in Mar.; to USS Tuscaloosa.
Ens. Frank C. Perry, det. USS Tuscaloosa abt. 4 March; to USS Breckinridge.

Lt. Comdr. Hillard L. Weer, (MC), det. 4th Nav. Dist.; to NYd., Phila., Pa.

Lt. Comdr. Edwin N. Cochran, (DC), det. Mar. Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.; to Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Ch. Rad. Elec. James M. Kane, det. USS Vincennes in March; to Nav. Rad. Sta., Cheltenham, Md.

Sophia E. Deaterla, Ch. Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., Canacao, P. I. in Apr. or May; to Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.

Ida Ann Netter, Chief Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y.; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Marie C. Ryan, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., Canacao, P. I. in Apr. or May; to Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.

Mildred Terrill, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.; to USS Relief.

30 January 1940

Capt. Robert M. Griffin, det. CO USS New York abt. 4 June; to Naval Operations.

Capt. Walter K. Kilpatrick, det. CO USS Chester; to Cdr. Cruis. Setg. Force as chief of staff and aide.

Comdr. Thomas B. Inglis, det. Nav. Operations in May; to USS Texas as exec.

Lt. William J. Giles, Jr., det. Nav. Acad. abt. 1 June; to Asiatic Fleet for assignment.

Lt. Arlyn L. Main, to USS Brazos for duty as eng. officer.

Lt. Ralph C. Boren (MC), det. Mar. Corps Base, NOB, San Diego, Calif.; to temp. duty Fleet Mar. Force, San Diego; det. abt. 16 May; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Capt. Frank T. Watrous (SC), disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.; to Bu. Supplies and Accounts.

Mach. Vincent R. Dahlen, exec. oath of office; to USS Concord.

Mach. Richard A. Pohl, exec. oath of office; to USS Quincy.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Martin I. Lapp, det. Nav. Rad. Sta., Cheltenham, Md. abt. 15 Mar.; to USS Vincennes.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Alexander M. McMahon, disch. trmt. Norfolk Nav. Hosp.; to home—await retirement; to be placed on retired list 1 Apr.

Ch. Pay Clerk Ole B. Vikre, det. USS Concord abt. 1 May; to home—await retirement; to be placed on retired list 1 July.

Erma Richards, Nurse, det. USS Relief; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

31 January 1940

Capt. Francis A. L. Vossler, det. chief of staff and aide Comdr. Cruisers, Setg. Force; to Comdt. of Midshipmen, Naval Academy.

Comdr. Thomas P. Jeter, det. Nav. Oper., Navy Dept.; to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.

Comdr. Gall Morgan, det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va., in May; to exec. off., USS Saratoga.

Comdr. Clifford H. Roper, det. staff, Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May or June; to Comdr., Subm. Div. 12. Ors. 23 Jan. revoked.

Lt. Comdr. Edwin W. Schell, upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Bkin., N. Y., to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Lt. Charles M. Howe, 3rd, det. USS Lawrence; to Dest. Sqdn. 31.

Lt. Lion T. Miles, det. Naval Academy abt. 1 June; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. Charles S. Vaughn, det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., abt. 16 Mar.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. (Jg) Fred Borries, Jr., det. Bomb. Sqdn. 2 (USS Lexington) in Feb.; to Fighting Sqdn. 2 (USS Lexington).

Lt. (Jg) Michael B. O'Connor, det. staff, Comdr. Dest. Sqdn. 31; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.

Lt. Comdr. Arra B. Chesser (MC), det. duty involving flying, USS Saratoga, to duty USS Saratoga.

Lt. (Jg) Charles F. Gell (MC), to duty involving flying, USS Saratoga.

Lt. (Jg) Albert T. Smith (DC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I., abt. 16 Mar.; to USS Lexington.

Ch. Mach. Thomas E. McDonald, det. USS Chaumont; to USS San Francisco.

Mach. Edward J. Vishnesky, to USS Whitney.

Ch. Elec. James B. Glackin, ors. 10 Nov. modified. To USS New Mexico instead Asiatic Station.

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Findings of Squalus Court; Comments of Secretary

Following are salient portions of the findings of the Court of Inquiry into the USS Squalus case:

"That at 0740 EST, 23 May 1939, the Squalus made a dive from four main engines, 16 knots speed, in training for the 80 second dive required by trial requirements approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

"That during this dive water entered the vessel through the main engine induction valve, flooding the four compartments of the ship abaft of the after control room bulkhead, causing the vessel to sink in approximately 240 feet of water.

"That the vessel was properly organized and officers and crew stationed in accordance with requirements for acceptance trials and good submarine practice.

"That prior to this dive the vessel was properly rigged for diving and was so reported to the Commanding Officer.

"That during this dive the Commanding Officer received a report that the engine rooms were flooding, whereupon he took the proper steps to bring the ship to the surface but was unable to do so due to the extent of flooding.

"That the watertight door between the after battery compartment and forward engine room was on the latch before flooding and was dogged just after flooding started, during which time some water had entered the after battery compartment.

"That an attempt was made to close the forward engine room bulkhead ventilation flapper valve in the supply duct and this could not be done.

"That an attempt was made to close the exhaust hull stop on the ventilation system and this could not be done.

"That a solid stream of water was seen pouring into the forward engine room through the engine induction.

"That the following hull valves were not closed:

"(1) Main engine induction,
"(2) Forward engine room induction hull valve,

"(3) After engine room induction hull valve,
"(4) The ventilation supply hull valve in after battery compartment, and,

"(5) The ventilation exhaust hull valve in after battery compartment.

"That the upper after torpedo tube doors were cracked and vents were open.

"That after an unsuccessful attempt to keep water from the after battery compartment, it was abandoned and the water-tight doors and ventilation stops in the forward bulkhead were secured.

"That some water entered the control room through the ventilation system before these ventilation stops were secured.

"That from the time of sinking until the rescue was complete the morale and discipline of the officers and crew was of the highest standard and in accordance with the best traditions of the service."

"That the salvage was accomplished under unusually difficult and hazardous conditions with the vessel in 240 feet of water, with the stern of the vessel buried in approximately 15 feet of mud, with a list to starboard.

"That during salvage operations divers made the following changes in valves and hatches:

"1. The engine induction valve was gagged shut.

"2. Both engine induction hull valves were closed.

"3. Both ventilation hull valves were closed.

"4. The high battery ventilation valve was gagged shut.

"5. Attempt was made to close the forward battery hull ventilation valve.

"6. Port main engine exhaust valves were gagged out.

"7. After battery room hatch was found to have opened and this hatch was closed.

"8. The after torpedo room hatch was opened and closed and later was closed and backed up with a strongback after being damaged during the salvage.

"That all flooded compartments were partially dewatered through compartment salvage lines after the high induction was gagged.

"That the ventilation induction valve was found to be closed and was not touched during salvage or rescue operations.

Examination of Material

"That no operating gear of the Squalus was moved prior to examination by the court.

"That all operating gear was found to be in the correct position for diving with the exception of the operating gear of the main engine induction valve which was latched wide open.

"That the one lever on the hydraulic manifold which controls both the engine induction and the ventilation induction valves was in the closed position.

"That the ventilation induction valve gear was found in the closed position and the engine induction valve gear was found in the open position.

"That upon test witnessed by the court, the engine induction and the ventilation induction valves operated properly with hydraulic power supplied by hand pump.

"That on the Sculpin it was found that with the engine induction valve gear in the latched open position, the gear could be moved a sufficient amount, toward the closed position, to break the red light contact, with the latch still in position to hold the gear open, thereby giving neither red nor green light on the hull opening indicator.

"That the engine induction indicator light is located below the ventilation induction indicator light, these two valves operating from the same hydraulic control lever, and is next to a blank indicator box on an otherwise symmetrical board.

"That the estimate of cost to recondition the vessel is—Bureau of Engineering, \$1,000,000, Bureau of Construction and Repair \$350,000, Bureau of Ordnance \$40,000, Bureau of Navigation \$10,000, total \$1,400,000.

"That on a shop test of the Squalus' induction valve operating gear with the latching cylinder check valve removed, the gear could not be closed hydraulically.

"That there is a difference in latching surfaces in Squalus and Sculpin induction valve gear because of required hand finishing."

The opinions and recommendations of the Court and the action of the Secretary follow in full text:

Opinions

"It is the opinion of the court that:
"1. The USS Squalus was lost due to a mechanical failure in the operating gear of the engine induction valve.

"2. This mechanical failure was not discovered in time, due to either an electrical failure in the valve indicator or a mistake in reading this indicator by the operating personnel.

"3. No offenses have been committed and no serious blame has been incurred.

"4. The officers and crew of the USS Squalus were well trained and efficient.

"5. Lieutenant Naquin displayed outstanding leadership during the sinking of the USS Squalus and rescue of her survivors.

"6. The rescue of the survivors in the USS Squalus was performed efficiently and expeditiously.

"7. The salvage of the USS Squalus, with the equipment available, was an outstanding accomplishment.

"8. Robert P. Thompson, SC3c, U. S. Navy, as a result of the sinking of the USS Squalus, died by drowning at his station in the performance of his duty and not as the result of his own misconduct.

"9. Robert P. Thompson, SC3c, U. S. Navy, attempted to escape through the hatch in the after battery compartment, undogged the hatch, and his body was later washed out that hatch which was later found open by the divers."

Recommendations

"The court recommends that:
"1. No further proceedings be taken against any officer or member of the crew of the USS Squalus.

"2. The engine induction valve and the ventilation induction valve be operated by separate hydraulic control levers.

"3. The hull opening indicator board be rearranged to include only those hull openings which are closed at 'rig for diving' and that the engine induction and ventilation induction indicators be together on a separate and distinct board.

"4. The ventilation supply and exhaust hull valves and engine induction hull valves should be quick closing.

"5. These valves should be equipped with electrical indicators which indicate on a separate board in the control room.

"6. The latching arrangement for engine induction valves be redesigned to insure positive operation for locking and release for both open and closed positions.

"7. Ventilation duct bulkhead flapper valve housings should be constructed pressure proof.

"8. All deck hatches of all submarines should be fitted to take the rescue chamber."

William T. Tarrant, Rear Admiral, USN.
Thomas Withers, Captain, USN.
William R. Munroe, Captain, USN.

Action of the Secretary on the Report of Squalus Court of Inquiry

"Subject: USS Squalus—Court of Inquiry to inquire into all the circumstances connected with the sinking near Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on May 23, 1939; into subsequent operations to rescue personnel; and into subsequent salvage operations.

"1. The proceedings, findings, opinions and recommendations of the Court of Inquiry in the foregoing case and the endorsements of the Bureaus and Offices, to whom the record was referred, present certain questions for decision. In order to set forth clearly the holdings of the Secretary of the Navy on these questions certain aspects of this case will be given detailed exposition.

"2. The USS Squalus, a newly commissioned submarine, had operated at sea over a period of about eleven days. These operations had been preceded by extensive instruction of the

crew. She had made eighteen dives previous to her last and fatal one.

"3. On the day of her sinking, the Squalus was operating at sea under The Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commandant, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who had issued the appropriate operation plan and order. Diving stations were manned by a specially detailed trial crew, selected from the whole crew because of known ability and former experience in submarines.

"4. When the proper sea area was reached the commanding officer ordered preparations made for a high speed dive pursuant to proper authority. The ship was reported rigged for diving by the assistant engineer officer aft, the torpedo officer forward, to the diving officer in the control room, who in turn reported to the commanding officer, who thereupon ordered the signal for a quick dive, that is, from the surface condition, in diving trim, with main engines propelling the ship, on this occasion, at sixteen knots. This is an acceptance trial requirement, for which the Squalus was then training.

"5. The diving signal was made, the main engines were stopped, and the single operating lever moved to the proper position for closing, by hydraulic apparatus, both the main engine air induction valve and the main hull ventilation valve. These are large valves exterior to the strength hull, which, for convenience, are hereinafter designated as valve A and valve B, respectively. Separate red and green lights were installed in the control room, to indicate, to those in control, when these valves were open and when closed. The red lights indicated open valves and green lights closed valves.

"6. When the operating lever was moved to the proper position for closing both of these valves, the red lights, indicating that they were open, went out and the green lights came on, thereby showing, to the operating personnel, that both of these exterior valves were closed. The barometer showed an increased air pressure in the boat, further indicating that all exterior openings were closed. Such was the testimony of eye witnesses in the control room. Reliance was placed on these devices. Entering water was the first sign that some exterior opening was not closed. Either these witnesses, however honest in their convictions, were mistaken in their observations, or the instruments upon which they relied were not in proper working order, for it is established that valve A, the main engine air induction valve, either did not close or, if closed, did not remain so closed.

"7. There is a possibility that valve A first closed, giving the light indications mentioned above, and then opened in a manner suggested by The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair; but this possibility is opposed by the evidence of witnesses who testified that this exterior opening indicator light showed valve A closed when the Squalus was on the bottom, while water was entering. There is evidence that the green light could not have been lighted unless valve A was closed, or unless, as hereinbefore pointed out, the electric circuit was not in proper working order because, perhaps, of grounds in the circuit.

"8. Valve B indicator lights showed valve B closed, and it was in fact closed. The motive power for closing this valve, hydraulic pressure, was supplied by the same line and was controlled by the same operating lever that failed to close valve A. The same motion of that operating lever should have functioned to close both valves.

"9. Divers during salvage discovered valve A open and closed it by hand from outside the boat. Inspection of the operating mechanism inside the boat by this court of inquiry, after salvage, revealed that the latch designed to keep valve A open for surface operations, while the main engines were running, (accidental closure would result in serious and probably fatal injuries to personnel in the engine room), was in the latched open position.

"10. Thus it is clear that the primary cause of flooding the Squalus was a failure of valve A to close. The court of inquiry was of opinion that the failure to close was occasioned by a mechanical failure in the operating mechanism controlling that valve. On that operating mechanism there was a check valve in the hydraulic line designed to permit the safety latch to become clear before the main operating cylinder received pressure. There was no such safety latch or check valve in the mechanism operating valve B.

"11. After salvage, and on test with pressure supplied by a hand pump, the main engine and hull ventilation induction valves operated properly. On a shop test of the operating mechanism of valve A, with the above described latching cylinder check valve removed, the court found that the mechanism could not be operated by hydraulic pressure. The inference is that a leaky or stuck check valve would prevent a functioning of the mechanism. A few weeks later additional tests of this mechanism were made at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. These tests were designed to more closely approximate service conditions and the results throw some doubt on

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Report on Squalus Disaster

(Continued from Preceding Page)

the court's finding. However, these tests do not conclusively overcome the evidence on which the finding is based.

"12. Water entered the Squalus through valve A, piping behind it and outlets therefrom into the hull. The pipe lines from valve A lead to the forward and after engine rooms. These from valve B lead to the compartments above the after battery. These lines are exterior to the strength hull. They enter it and terminate at the points indicated. The two systems of piping, i.e., engine air induction (closed by valve A), and hull ventilation induction (closed by valve B), are cross connected through non-water-tight, non-pressure proof dampers. Thus a failure either of valve A or of valve B to close would necessarily result in flooding both systems of piping.

"13. At the four points of entrance into the hull of these systems of piping, i.e., one in the forward engine room, one in the after engine room, and two in the compartment above the after battery, hull stop valves are provided. These stop valves back up valves A and B by closing the air piping at points of entry into the pressure hull. Specifications for these hand operated hull stop valves require that they be capable of being closed in fifteen seconds, and practice shows that they can be closed in much less time (six or seven seconds). Had these hull stop valves been closed prior to submergence of valve A, which normally will occur in not less than 35 seconds after commencement of the dive, only the pipe lines, and not the compartments, would have been flooded.

"14. The two hull stop valves backing up valve A cannot be closed when submerging until the engines to which they supply air are stopped. The engines while in operation require such a large quantity of air that in a few seconds a partial vacuum would be created in the engine rooms with serious and probably fatal injuries to personnel, if the air supply lines be closed with the engines running.

"15. The two hull stop valves backing up valve B (and through cross connections backing up valve A), may be closed when the submarine is rigged for diving, should be closed when submerging, and may be opened while submerged when recirculation of air becomes desirable, if valves A and B are closed.

"16. The organization and orders on the Squalus required closure of the two hull stop valves backing up valve A, when diving, after the engines were stopped. Likewise, they required, on rig for diving, that the two hull stop valves backing up valve B be tested free for closing, that they be closed on the diving alarm, and that they be reopened when normal submerged condition was reached.

"17. There is no survivor to testify as to the failure to close the two hull stop valves in the main engine air induction system. The court found that an unsuccessful attempt was made to close one of the hull stop valves on the ventilation system in the after battery compartment. A survivor, whose duty it was to close these two hull stop ventilation induction valves, testified that he tried to close one of them but that it was jammed open. There is no evidence adduced that these two hull stop ventilation induction valves were tested when rigging for diving to see if they were free for closing as required by the ship's orders. These valves were first closed after the disaster, by divers, from the outside, during the salvage operations. No mention is made in the record of any difficulty experienced in closing them.

"18. The court of inquiry found as facts, among others,—

"6. That the vessel was properly organized and officers and crew stationed in accordance with requirements for acceptance trials and good submarine practice.

"7. That prior to this dive the vessel was properly rigged for diving and was so reported to the Commanding Officer.

"38. That all operating gear was found to be in the correct position for diving with the exception of the operating gear of the main engine induction valve which was latched wide open."

and inter alia, expressed as its opinion:

"1. The USS Squalus was lost due to a mechanical failure in the operating gear of the engine induction valve.

"2. This mechanical failure was not discovered in time, due to either an electrical failure in the valve indicator or a mistake in reading this indicator by the operating personnel.

"3. No offenses have been committed and no serious blame has been incurred.

"4. The officers and crew of the USS Squalus were well trained and efficient."

"5. The foregoing findings of fact are supported by evidence, but are not complete in all respects. The opinions are those of senior officers, two of whom are submarine officers of long experience. However, in view of the evidence adduced, and the endorsements hereon, the Secretary of the Navy holds that the

sinking of the Squalus was primarily due to the mechanical failure of the operating gear of the main engine air induction valve and also to the non-closure of four hull stop valves, hereinbefore described.

"20. The record shows that the closure of all hull stop valves was prescribed as routine procedure in the Squalus. The facts remain, however, that these four hull stop valves were open when the ship made her last dive and that evidence was adduced that it was not the practice always to close these valves. (Record, p. 72.)

"21. Although the failure to close the two hull stop valves in the main engine air induction system may have been the result of special circumstances known only to the personnel who died at their posts of duty in the forward and after engine rooms, there is no adequate explanation of the failure to close the two hull stop valves in the after battery compartment. This, together with the fact that a substantial doubt remains as to the habitual practice of closing the hull stop valves indicates that the training, supervision and indoctrination, necessary to insure the timely closure of these important hull stop valves, while diving, was lacking in emphasis.

"22. In view of all the circumstances, the Secretary of the Navy approves the first recommendation of the court, namely, that no further proceedings be taken against any officer or member of the crew of the USS Squalus. Personnel recommendations of The Chief of Naval Operations and of The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation are approved.

"23. In accordance with The Chief of Naval Operations' letter Op-23C-MJM, 88/81(301002) dated October 2, 1939, approved by the Acting Secretary of the Navy on October 3, 1939, the recommendations of the court numbered 2 to 8, inclusive, relating to design and material, will be the subject of separate consideration and action.

"24. Recommendations for outstanding performance of duty in connection with the rescue of personnel and salvage of the Squalus are being separately considered by the Board of Awards.

"25. From the evidence adduced the death of the following named officer and men is held to have been incurred in line of duty and not as a result of their own misconduct. (Here was given the list of the dead.)

"26. Subject to the foregoing remarks, the proceedings, findings, and opinion of the court of inquiry in the attached case, and the endorsements on the record by the bureaus and offices concerned, are approved."

Ft. Leavenworth Graduation

Graduation exercises for the regular class of the Command and General Staff School were held at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., 9:00 a. m., 1 Feb. 1940. The program included:

Invocation—Chaplain Milton O. Beebe, USA.

Address—Brig. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commandant.

Presentation of diplomas.

Benediction—Chaplain L. Curtis Tierman, USA.

Assignment of additional students of the Command and General Staff School to temporary duty in connection with training activities has been made. The following assignments, which are in addition to those published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 13 and 20 Jan., complete the detail of the members of the class:

Corps of Engineers

Capt. William W. Bessell, Jr., 21st Engr. Regt., Ft. Benning, Ga.
 Capt. Donald P. Booth, 2nd Engr. Bn., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
 Capt. Albert H. Burton, 6th Engr. Bn., Camp Jackson, S. C.
 Capt. Claude H. Chorpene, 7th Engr. Bn., Camp McClellan, Ala.
 Capt. Reginald L. Dean, 7th Engr. Bn., Camp McClellan, Ala.
 Capt. Herbert B. Loper, 7th Engr. Bn., Camp McClellan, Ala.
 Capt. James C. Marshall, 1st Engr. Bn., Ft. Benning, Ga.
 Capt. James B. Newman, Jr., 18th Engr. Regt., Ft. Devens, Mass.
 Capt. Howard L. Peckham, 21st Engr. Regt., Ft. Benning, Ga.
 Capt. Gordon E. Textor, 21st Engr. Regt., Ft. Benning, Ga.
 Capt. William R. Winslow, 8th Engr. Sq., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

INFANTRY

Maj. Gerald B. Devore, 66th Inf. (LT), Ft. Benning, Ga.
 Maj. Henry V. Dexter, 69th Inf. (LT), Ft. Benning, Ga.
 Maj. Thomas N. Stark, 2nd Bn., 68th Inf. (LT), Ft. Benning, Ga.
 Capt. Bruce W. Bidwell, 3rd Div., Camp Ord, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.
 Capt. Thomas M. Brinkley, 6th Div., Camp Jackson, S. C.
 Capt. Walter D. Buie, 26th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Joseph P. Cotte, 7th Inf., Camp Ord, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.

Capt. Paul Cooper, 3rd Div., Camp Ord, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.

Capt. Thomas M. Crawford, 4th Inf., Camp Ord, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.

Capt. Robert E. Cullen, 11th Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Capt. John A. Dabney, 5th Div., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Capt. William E. Donegan, 1st Div., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Thomas D. Drake, 26th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Carlisle C. Dusenbury, 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Philip R. Dwyer, 6th Div., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Capt. Nelson I. Fooks, 1st Div., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Robert T. Foster, 26th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Carl F. Fritzsche, 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Joseph Halvorsen, 5th Div., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Capt. Paul Hamilton, 1st Div., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. George W. Hickman, Jr., 6th Div., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Capt. Temple G. Holland, 6th Div., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Capt. Oliver W. Hughes, 3rd Div., Camp Ord, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.

Capt. Daniel H. Hundley, 6th Div., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Capt. Joseph W. Kullman, 5th Div., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Capt. Samuel M. Lansing, 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. George O. N. Lodoen, 7th Inf., Camp Ord, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.

Capt. Frank R. Loyd, 1st Div., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. William H. Maglin, 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Robert R. Martin, 1st Div., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Otis McCormick, 66th Inf. (LT), Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Claude M. McQuarrie, 3rd Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Capt. Armistead D. Meade, Jr., 11th Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Capt. Earl M. Miner, 3rd Div., Camp Ord, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.

Capt. Leonard R. Nachman, 3rd Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Capt. Oliver P. Newman, 7th Inf., Camp Ord, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.

Capt. William W. O'Connor, 6th Div., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Capt. Paul A. Pickhardt, 6th Div., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Capt. James E. Purcell, 5th Div., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Capt. John W. Ramsey, Jr., 5th Div., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Capt. Alexander D. Reid, 4th Inf., Camp Ord, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.

Capt. Frank N. Roberts, 6th Div., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Capt. Dwight A. Rosebaum, 1st Bn., 68th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. James R. Simpson, 26th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Winfred G. Skelton, 2nd Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Capt. Wayne C. Smith, 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Capt. Robert H. Soule, 1st Div., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Edward M. Starr, 1st Div., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Thomas S. Timberman, 5th Div., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Capt. James O. Wade, 10th Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Capt. James C. Welch, 5th Div., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Capt. Horton V. White, 6th Div., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Capt. Burwell B. Wilkes, Jr., 3rd Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Capt. Ernest H. Wilson, 3rd Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Capt. Ovid O. Wilson, 6th Div., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Capt. Wm. J. T. Yancey, 3rd Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Capt. Wayne C. Zimmerman, 5th Div., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

CAVALRY

Capt. John L. Ballantyne, 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.
 Capt. Raymond M. Barton, 7th Cav. Brigade, Ft. Knox, Ky.
 Capt. Logan C. Berry, 7th Cav. Brig., Ft. Knox, Ky.
 Capt. Charles P. Bixel, 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
 Capt. John H. Claybrook, Jr., 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.
 Capt. Frederic de L. Comfort, 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Texas.
 Capt. Raymond W. Curtis, 7th Cav. Brigade, Ft. Knox, Ky.
 Capt. Christian Knudsen, 7th Cav. Brigade, Ft. Knox, Ky.
 Capt. Joseph A. Michel, 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Capt. Donald H. Nelson, 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Texas.

Capt. William H. Nutter, 7th Cav. Brigade, Ft. Knox, Ky.

Capt. Thomas D. Roberts, 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Texas.

Capt. Lawrence G. Smith, 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Texas.

Capt. Basil G. Thayer, 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Texas.

Capt. Henry R. Westphallinger, 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Texas.

Capt. William P. Withers, 7th Cav. Brigade, Ft. Knox, Ky.

FIELD ARTILLERY

Lt. Col. Townsend Heard, 13th F.A. Brigade, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
 Maj. Stanton L. Bertschey, 68th F.A., Ft. Knox, Ky.
 Maj. Francis M. Crist, 1st Obs. Bn., Ft. Bragg, N. C.
 Maj. David L. Ruffner, 76th F.A., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.
 Capt. Julian H. Baumann, 4th F.A., Ft. Bragg, N. C.
 Capt. John F. Bird, 1st F.A., Camp Jackson, S. C.
 Capt. Lawrence B. Bixby, 1st F.A., Camp Jackson, S. C.
 Capt. Joseph R. Burrill, 1st F.A., Camp Jackson, S. C.
 Capt. Frank F. Carpenter, Jr., 5th F.A., Ft. Benning, Ga.
 Capt. James W. Clyburn, 1st F.A., Camp Jackson, S. C.
 Capt. William L. Coughlin, 1st F.A., Camp Jackson, S. C.
 Capt. Sheffield Edward, 68th F.A., Ft. Knox, Ky.
 Capt. Hugh G. Elliott, 3rd Div., Camp Ord, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.
 Capt. William J. Epes, 80th F.A., Camp Jackson, S. C.
 Capt. William J. Eyerly, 1st F.A., Camp Jackson, S. C.
 Capt. William W. Ford, 1st F.A., Camp Jackson, S. C.
 Capt. Edward C. Gillette, Jr., 77th F.A., Ft. Sill, Okla.
 Capt. John L. Graves, 77th F.A., Ft. D. A. Russell, Tex.
 Capt. Harold F. Handy, 3rd Div., Camp Ord, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.
 Capt. Sherman V. Hasbrouck, 1st F.A., Camp Jackson, S. C.
 Capt. Bertram F. Hayford, 5th F.A., Ft. Benning, Ga.
 Capt. Frank J. Hierholzer, 17th F.A., Ft. Bragg, N. C.
 Capt. Alfred E. Kastner, 16th F.A., Ft. Myer, Va.
 Capt. Walter J. Klepinger, 2nd Bn., 3rd F.A., Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.
 Capt. Orville W. Martin, 68th F.A., Ft. Knox, Ky.

Capt. Charles P. Nicholas, 36th F.A., Ft. Bragg, N. C.
 Capt. Ernest C. Norman, 80th F.A., Camp Jackson, S. C.
 Capt. Frederiek B. Porter, 36th F.A., Ft. Bragg, N. C.
 Capt. George P. Privett, 1st F.A., Camp Jackson, S. C.
 Capt. Joris B. Rasbach, 6th F.A., Ft. Hoyle, Md.
 Capt. Harry McK. Roper, 1st F.A., Camp Jackson, S. C.
 Capt. Henry E. Sanderson, 6th F.A., Ft. Hoyle, Md.
 Capt. George R. Seithers, 76th F.A., Presidio of Monterey, Calif.
 Capt. Edmund W. Scarby, 82nd F.A., Ft. Bliss, Tex.
 Capt. William T. Sexton, 83rd F.A., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Capt. John F. Cassidy, 61st C.A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
 Capt. Frank J. Cunningham, 61st C.A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
 Capt. William V. Davis, 62nd C.A., Ft. Totten, N. Y.
 Capt. Dean S. Ellerthorpe, 62nd C.A., Ft. Totten, N. Y.
 Capt. Perry McC. Smith, 62nd C.A., Ft. Totten, N. Y.
 Capt. Legare K. Tarrant, 69th C.A., Ft. Crockett, Tex.
 Capt. Donald C. Tredennick, 61st C.A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
 Capt. Charles M. Wolff, 61st C.A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

1st Lt. Willis A. Perry, 69th C.A., Ft. Crockett, Tex.

"The American School Army"

Representative Keller (Dem. of Ill.) introduced a bill this week to establish the "American School Army" of 21,850 volunteer youths who would serve actively for a period of three years and as reservists for a further period of 20 years. The 12-page bill sets forth a detailed method of selecting qualified candidates by lot apportioned by Congressional districts, setting up an educational system, payment according to "net cash value of the services of the cadet to the dependents," etc.

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—From the mouths of Prime Minister Chamberlain, Winston Churchill, Premier Daladier and Fuehrer Hitler have come this past week declarations of readiness for war, and purpose to press it to a conclusion.

Each expressed confidence in victory; each dwelt upon the terrible holocaust that impends, and each proclaimed unity of support by the people behind him. In none of the speeches was there any suggestion that a peace proposal would be welcome. There was on the other hand an assertion of the grim intention to carry on the struggle with all the resources that could be mobilized. It was doubtless knowledge of the determined attitude of the several belligerents beyond the addresses of their leaders, that was responsible for the statement by Secretary Woodring at St. Louis: "There is nothing * * * that justifies the belief in an early end of the war."

Disappointed by the failure of the policy to show that Germany had no quarrel with France, which it was hoped would detach the latter from England, Hitler, in his speech on the seventh anniversary of his accession to the German Chancellorship, declared: "I can only tell England and France that they will get the fight they asked for." What plans he has approved for execution is unknown, but no one anticipates that the German Army will be thrown against the Maginot line. Rather is it expected it will keep a comparatively small force behind the West Wall, and strike, probably with Russian aid, through the Balkans, upon Turkey and the Near East. At least that is the fear of the Balkan States, as shown by the military preparations and the feverish efforts to create a Federation, which they have been making. Because of national and racial jealousies, and, especially the fear of the Great Powers, there is little likelihood they will be able to form a defensive alliance, although Finnish resistance to the Russian invasion has encouraged them to greater independence. Neither they nor the Allies can get much comfort from the Hitler assertion that the ties with Russia make Germany's position "safe from the rear," and that the Reich is buttressed by unchanged, "close friendship," with Italy.

Of direct interest to the United States and affecting the European situation are the non-treaty relations between our country and Japan. Apprehensive that Congress would authorize the President to impose an export embargo, the diplomatic spokesman for the Tokyo Ministry has stated that any such action would be regarded as a "serious affront" by his people. It will be recalled that when the Japanese Ambassador notified the United States some years ago that passage of the exclusion law would have "serious consequences," Congress immediately approved the measure. The latest threat from Tokyo openly resented by Senator Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, may expedite the embargo legislation, although the disposition of the Administration is to move slowly, and to permit Japan for the present to feel the embarrassments which will result from non-treaty trading. Internal conditions in Japan admittedly are none too good, as shown by the latest press reports referring to factory shut-downs, caused by lack of power due to coal shortage. However, the Army controlled Government is continuing to pursue a belligerent policy, not only with respect to the United States but to Great Britain, and surprisingly enough to Russia.

Negotiations are in progress with the British to induce the surrender of German seamen taken by a British warship from a Japanese liner, and to promote compliance the Japanese Army command at Tien Tsin has intensified the blockade of that center and taken currency measures which further hinder British trade. Prime Minister Chamberlain has assured Japan that his Government wishes to avoid friction with her, and it is believed the incident which for the moment looms so large in the relations of the two countries will be adjusted. Finnish exposure of Russian military weakness is said to be responsible for the breakdown of the Mongolian boundary negotiations, but whatever the cause the continuance of differences between the Soviets and the Japanese is welcome to the Allies. Ostensibly because of the tenseness of the relations with Russia, the new Japanese ministry has asked the diet to approve a new seven year program which will cost 671 million dollars. In view of our differences with Japan, this program has become of interest to us.

As to the United States, Mr. Chamberlain made it clear that Britain wants no trouble with us, and the British Ambassador in Washington has given assurances which will result, it is expected, in more favorable treatment of American shipping and mail in the future.

It is becoming clearer that Congress will move cautiously in the matter of extending Government aid to Finland. While sympathizing with the people of that country, it is not disposed to take any measures which would enable a Soviet charge that we were officially providing them with the means to purchase munitions. The probability is that the Finns will have to rely upon the charitable in the United States to secure the funds they need to carry on the war.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. George A. Lynch, chief of Infantry, will begin a month's leave of absence 5 Feb., following which he will visit Ft. Benning, Ga., for the primary purpose of observing tests of the Infantry Field Manual put into operation. The general will also visit the 1st Division which is concentrated in the reservation. During General Lynch's absence, Col. E. W. Pales, his executive officer, will act as chief of Infantry.

There will be no changes at this time in the new Infantry Drill Regulations because of removal of the band from the infantry regiment. It was learned this week. Such changes, if made, would be of a minor nature, and it is not considered necessary at this time to alter the new regulations printed this summer. The regulations were issued to provide a manual for the new open-order, simplified infantry drill.

Marine Band—Appointment of Second Leader William F. Santelmann as leader of the Marine Band upon the retirement of Capt. Taylor Branson, USMC, and appointment of Principal Musician Henry Weber as second leader to fill Santelmann's position was approved this week by Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, major general commandant of the Marine Corps.

Second Leader William F. Santelmann, U. S. Marine Band, was born 24 Feb. 1902, at Washington, D. C., and was educated in the public schools of that city. Upon graduation from high school he entered the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass. On 5 Sept. 1923, after two and one-half years of study in that institution, he applied for enlistment in the U. S. Marine Corps and was subsequently appointed a third class musician in the Marine Band. He was promoted to second class musician on 25 April 1924; first class musician on 10 June 1926; principal musician in November

1934; and second leader on 29 Nov. 1935. Second Leader Santelmann has been actively engaged in the various duties of second leader since his appointment. For four years prior to his appointment and until the present time he has acted as concertmaster during the symphony concerts of the band. In addition he has actively participated, in the absence of the leader, in numerous engagements sponsored by patriotic organizations in Washington.

Second Leader Santelmann is the son of the late William H. Santelmann who served as leader of the Marine Band from March 1898 until April 1927.

Principal Musician Henry Weber was born on 21 Oct. 1894, in Washington, D. C., and was educated in the public schools of that city. He enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps on 12 April 1915, and was assigned to duty with the Marine Band. He was appointed third class musician on 25 April 1916; promoted to second class musician on 20 Feb. 1919; first class musician on 13 July 1921; and principal musician on 2 Feb. 1937.

Reenlistment Allowance—The Department of Justice has drawn up a petition to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari asking that body to review the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Private Emmett F. Dickerson, USA, of Washington Headquarters Company. In the Dickerson case the Court of Claims held that the reenlistment allowance for the fiscal years 1938 and 1939 is payable. Disputing this decision, the Department of Justice will file its petition next week with the Supreme Court. If the Supreme Court denies the petition, the reenlistment allowance will become payable to all those otherwise eligible for the fiscal years 1938 and 1939. If the Supreme Court grants the petition, then it will later consider the case on its merits and either uphold the Court of Claims or overrule it. The Court of Claims based its decision on the fact that prior acts of Congress had actually "suspended" payments of the allowance, but those in question merely stated that appropriations were "not available" for the payment of the allowance, which wording the court held did not act to suspend the law authorizing the payments.

Navy Changes—Capt. F. A. L. Vossler, will be relieved as chief of staff, commander Cruisers, Scouting Force, and ordered to the Naval Academy as commandant of midshipmen, the Navy Department ordered this week. Comdr. Gail Morgan will leave the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., in May to become executive officer of the USS Saratoga.

Capt. Robert M. Griffin, will be relieved as commanding officer of the USS New York about 4 June for duty in the Office of Naval Operations. Capt. Walter K. Kilpatrick will be relieved as commander of the USS Chester to succeed Capt. Vossler as chief of staff to the commander, Cruisers, Scouting Force. Comdr. Thomas B. Inglis will leave the Office of Naval Operations in May to become executive officer of the USS Texas. Capt. Frank T. Watrous, (SC), has been ordered to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

The commander of the Concord, Capt. Earle C. Metz, has been ordered to duty with the Argentine Navy Department. Comdr. George A. Seltz will leave Patrol Wing 1 for duty on the staff of the Commander, Aircraft, Scouting Force, relieving Comdr. Spencer H. Warner, who will undergo treatment at the Naval Hospital, San Diego.

It was learned today that in the near future, the following orders will be issued by the Navy Department: Capt. W. F. Amsden will be detached from Portsmouth Navy Yard in May to command Destroyer Squadron 4; Comdr. Paul Cassard will leave the Naval War College the same month to command the USS Argonne; Capt. H. C. Gearing will be detached from Destroyer Squadron 4 in June to command the USS Rigel, and Comdr. W. A. Heard will be relieved as executive officer of the USS Memphis in March to begin duty in the Office of Naval Operations.

Medical Department Reserve—Throughout the participation of the United States in the World War the system of providing base hospitals (now general hospitals) for overseas service was that of the sponsored unit affiliated with a medical school or large civil hospital from which the personnel for the professional services and part of the administrative officers were drawn. This method, in practice, assured a well balanced highly competent professional service and coherent, integrated hospital units.

Discussing this in his annual report, Maj. Gen. J. C. Magee says: "In order to preserve this system, The Surgeon General obtained permission from the War Department in 1922 to organize reserve hospital units on the basis so successfully employed in the World War. The response of the medical schools and civil hospitals was enthusiastic. Due to later change in War Department policy of mobilization and training of reserve personnel, The Surgeon General lost touch with the reserve units which had been organized. As a consequence, practically all sponsored units had ceased to exist. In view of this clearly unsatisfactory development, the situation was presented to the Secretary of War, who has approved the reestablishment of the sponsored or affiliated reserve hospital units designated for employment in a theater of operations."

Reorganization of Navy Department—Mr. Lewis Compton, newly appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, believes that the Department needs a little "streamlining." Mr. Compton, who served in the Navy during the World War and who has been in Washington assisting Mr. Edison ever since the latter was appointed assistant secretary, told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that he does not believe the Bureau system should be overthrown. "After all," he said, "it has carried us successfully through a great war." What the Department does need, he says, is some streamlining and more flexibility, such as would be afforded by the creation of a Chief of Shore Operations as suggested by Mr. Edison.

Representative Colgate Darden, chairman of the special sub-committee on Navy Department Reorganization appointed by Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Affairs committee, plans to start hearings shortly after the Naval expansion bill is disposed of in the House.

New Wing Development—The annual meeting of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences last week was told by Edward A. Stalker, head of the Department of Aeronautical Engineering at the University of Michigan, that he and his colleagues recently had discovered a method of vastly increasing the lift of airplane wings.

The discovery, he said, would utilize "the boundary layer of airplane wings." Such utilization has been sought for many years and would provide a great deal more lift for commercial and military planes. In addition it would provide a greater factor of safety. The new method eliminates the dead layer of air lying behind the present lifting surface just after the leading edge of the wing by sucking air into the bottom surface of the wing and blowing it out over the rear two-thirds of the

upper surface. Mr. Stalker predicted "astounding changes in aircraft" through the use of the new method.

Band Leaders—The Senate should take favorable and early action on the House bill conferring commissioned rank upon band leaders. The War Department has opposed consistently any change in the present Warrant Officer status of these leaders on the ground that they never have had administrative control of bands, and are not accustomed to exercise the functions of command. The House Military Committee held to the contrary, as the Senate Military Committee is expected to do. It is contended that band leaders in many cases do, and properly, exercise functions of command over their organizations, and that it will improve efficiency to establish this as the uniform practice. Another argument advanced is that our Military Service includes other professional men, who have no command responsibility, and that, consequently, musicians, who contribute so greatly to morale and cultural improvement should possess like standing. A further fact which is impressing Congress, is the commissioned status of the band leaders of other Nations. As there is in Washington The Army Band, whose leader has the rank of Captain, and who in the discharge of his duties has caused and experienced no embarrassment to himself or his Officer associates, it would seem that the grant of commissioned rank to all band leaders as 1st and 2nd Lieutenants would be accepted elsewhere as a deserved recognition of the merit and value of the beautiful art of music. During the World War, General Pershing displayed special interest in bands because of their morale worth, and he gave their leaders commissioned status and placed them in charge of discipline as well as instruction. The precedent established by General Pershing promises as it should, to have observance in Senate passage of the House bill.

Marine Corps—Monday, 5 Feb., is expected to be a day of rejoicing with the Marine Corps, though if sanguine expectations are not fulfilled, there will be no little chagrin. It is on that day that the Corps expects to "go over the top" in filling its quota of 25,000 enlisted men, set by the President's executive order of 8 Sept. 1939. Enlisted strength of the Marine Corps on 1 Feb. was 24,778. The additional 222 men are expected to be obtained by Monday.

Capt. John D. Blanchard has been named as commanding officer of the detachment of 50 Marines which will go to the new Naval Air Station at Kodiak, Alaska, to safeguard government property while the base is under construction. He succeeds Lt. Col. Victor F. Bleasdale, who is now under medical treatment.

Assisting Captain Blanchard will be 1st Lt. Stephen V. Sabol. Both officers were detached from the Marine Base at Puget Sound Navy Yard, on 30 Jan. and will sail with the detachment for Alaska on 10 Feb.

Quartermaster Corps—Col. Edmund B. Gregory, acting Quartermaster General, left Washington last week by airplane for about a two weeks flying tour of Army construction activities. With him were Brig. Gen. Moore, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4; Maj. H. B. Nurse, QMC, and Mr. Louis C. Rosenberg, architect.

Medical Department—Four new members, including the presiding officer, have been added to the 13-man Central Medical Department Board, which passes upon appointment of all officers in the Medical, Dental, Veterinary and Medical Administrative Corps, after they have undergone preliminary examinations by field boards. Brig. Gen. Raymond F. Metcalfe, assistant to the Surgeon General, has been named a member of the board, succeeding Brig. Gen. Wallace DeWitt. As senior officer of the board he will act as president.

Other changes are appointment of Col. George R. Callender, MC, Lt. Col. Samuel D. Avery, MC, and Maj. Horace P. Marvin, MC, succeeding Lt. Col. Arden Freer, MC, Lt. Col. G. C. Dunham, MC, and Lt. Col. A. W. Kenner, MC.

Members who remain on the board are Brig. Gen. Leigh C. Fairbank, Assistant to The Surgeon General; Col. Raymond A. Kelsner, VC; Lt. Col. Terry P. Bull, DC; Lt. Col. Percy E. Duggins, MC; Lt. Col. Cleon J. Gentzkow, MC; Lt. Col. James C. Kimbrough, MC; Lt. Col. Ralph B. Stewart, VC; Capt. Albert R. Dreisbach, MC, recorder, and 2nd Lt. Glenn K. Smith, MAC.

Army Air Corps—New sound recording equipment now being installed in the motion picture branch of the Materiel Division at Wright Field is comparable to that used in the major motion picture studios on the West Coast. This branch heretofore was somewhat handicapped by the limitations of available equipment, but when the new equipment is put into use, the quality of the technical, historical and educational films produced for the Air Corps will be on a par with commercial newsreels and short subjects, and correspondingly more effective.

The improved sound film recording and re-recording machine consists of three film phonographs and one sound projector with the four units interlocked electrically with constant speed motors. The film phonographs provide a means of reproducing a sound film track through a loud speaker and at the same time transferring this sound to a sound record machine. A mixer permits mixing the various sounds in any combination of volumes desired. This method is more economical than the old system, which sometimes necessitated many "trial" mixes. Thus four different sources of sound can be edited as desired onto a single sound track. For example, a film requiring motor noise, voice, machine gunning and bombing in the same scene, can be produced with complete control so that the voice remains audible and the firing does not drown out the engine noise.

Until now, reproduction of the four noises just mentioned could be accomplished only with difficulty, if at all. It was necessary to make separate recordings of each sound. The new equipment can readily combine four sounds in any proportion, and should such a requirement arise, superimpose three new sounds on the first four, and three more on the first seven, etc.

Not as much is known about flutter as has been written about it (a bibliography of flutter studies and articles compiled in 1937 filled 337 pages), but one maxim is that flutter of any kind at high speed is dynamite. It is also generally true that the higher the performance and the larger the airplane, the more complicated is the work of preventing or eliminating flutter. The application, consequently, of approved

remedies for flutter, and sustained flutter research, will become increasingly important as the speed of airplanes draws closer to the speed of sound.

New problems arise as rapidly as new designs are built. Aeronautical engineers in the Materiel Division have in recent years discovered actual and potential flutter conditions in several new airplanes. Thanks to the rigid testing procedure at Wright Field proper corrections have been made in each instance and the final acceptance tests proved that the flutter had been eliminated.

Flutter has been defined as oscillation of rather definite period which may be set up in any part of an airplane in flight and be maintained by the aerodynamic, elastic, and inertia characteristics of the structure itself. The initial exciting factor may be a bump, violent maneuver, or the vibration of some element such as the engine or propeller—or it may even be due to looseness or slack in controls or movable elements of the airplane. With any variation in the load a structure must deflect in order to develop sufficient resistance to carry the load.

The Air Corps has not favored artificially excited flutter tests of full-scale airplanes in flight. It believes that such incidents as the crash of the Junkers Ju-90 during a flutter test and the loss of several engineers justify this policy. The exhaustive tests at Wright Field prior to acceptance of a new type, and the test equipment in itself, are safeguards which are serving well, not only the Air Corps, but also the Navy, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and the manufacturers of both military and nonmilitary airplanes.

One phase of Wright Field's flutter clinic is the flutter model used in the wind tunnel. Application of model data for estimating the critical flutter speeds of full-scale airplanes was revealed to have substantial accuracy. These data are shortly to be published in Air Corps Information Circular No. 714. More recently, a study of flutter resulting from sideways bending of the fuselage, interacting with oscillations of the rudder and tabs, was completed. Some consideration is being given to a requirement that manufacturers of unconventional or high speed types submit a flutter test model just as they now submit a spin test model and a regular performance model.

A system of new designations for Air Corps units has been put into effect throughout the United States and the Departments. New names of the squadrons indicate the mission of the unit. Bombardment squadrons have been designated as Bombardment Squadrons M (medium) or H (heavy), the former having the B-18 planes and the latter the B-15's or B-17's. Attack squadrons have been redesignated as light bombardment squadrons (LB). They will be equipped with two-engined XA-21 planes now on order. Reconnaissance squadrons have been subdivided into long range (L/R) and medium range (M/R) units.

Pursuit squadrons have likewise been subdivided into Interceptor (Int.) squadrons, which will contain two-engined ships, and Fighter squadrons, which will have the single-engined plane.

Navy Department Boards—Although the General Board of the Navy Department on 9 Oct. 1939 submitted to the Navy Department its policy on lighter-than-air craft as the result of a continuing study, a further investigation of certain phases of airship policy is being undertaken by Rear Adm. Ernest J. King, a member of the General Board, and Capt. Garland Fulton, lighter-than-air expert for the Bureau of Aeronautics.

There has been no change in the status of the report of the board which met under chairmanship of Admiral King to consider personnel matters affecting the Staff Corps of the Navy. The board has completed its investigations and, as reported in the 20 Jan. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, its report is still being studied by the Bureau of Navigation. It has not yet been submitted to Congress.

Bureau of Yards and Docks—Contract for three storehouses at the Jacksonville, Fla., Naval Air Station was awarded this week by the Bureau of Yards and Docks on a bid of \$654,564. Other contracts let this week by the bureau include: superstructure for central office and drafting building at the Washington Navy Yard, \$443,000; construction work on turret and erection shop building No. 18 at Brooklyn Navy Yard, \$458,400; plumbing and fire protection for the building, \$71,400; dredging, filling, paving and construction of a seaplane ramp at Quonset Point, R. I., Naval Air Station, \$177,777.77.

Army Chaplains—One viewpoint, interestingly presented, on the Christian's and especially the chaplain's attitude toward war was presented in the January-February issue of *The Army Chaplain* by Chaplain Samuel A. Cartledge, a captain in the Reserve Corps. Reviewing the frequency of war and quoting Biblical precepts in support of the military establishment, Chaplain Cartledge concluded, "The Christian citizen must always say that his duty to God comes first, even above country, but he should also realize that normally there is no conflict. He cannot say with Stephen Decatur, 'My country, right or wrong.' But he should do all in his power to make his country right, and to support and defend her when she is right. There may be times when a real Christian would have to refuse to have a part in certain wars, but surely in the United States, 'a government of the people, by the people and for the people,' there would be far more times when the Christian citizen should be willing to suffer and die for his country and its ideals."

Some pacifists, declared Captain Cartledge, "say wars are always utterly useless, that war has never settled any question. We may admit freely that so far as we can tell many wars are utterly useless and that frequently nothing is decided by war. The world has been inhabited by many foolish men, and many wars have been the product of foolishness. But one must read history through distorted eyes to believe that no wars have ever decided anything, that all wars have been utterly useless. Did God have no purpose in view in all the wars of the Old Testament? Should the Christian nations have adopted the policy of non-resistance and let the Mohammedan hordes take all Europe as they took so much of Asia and Africa? Did the Revolution not make possible the United States of America? Did not the War Between the States finally do away with slavery in America?"

Army Posts and Training Policies

Either we must continually pay large sums for the transportation of troops to concentration centers for training, or the set-up of Army garrisons must be changed so as to concentrate divisions at posts where opportunity exists for training. Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring told the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense 1 Feb., in Washington, D. C.

"Are we to maintain," Secretary Woodring asked, "a system of widely dispersed posts from which troops continually must be transported to areas adequate for effective training, thence to be re-transported to their home stations? The cost of that procedure will be high. Or are we to revamp our present set-up of Army garrisons with a view to the permanent establishment of divisional and similar areas where opportunity for effective training can continuously be afforded? The cost of that procedure also will be high."

In his address Mr. Woodring said:

"It was twelve months ago that I was last privileged to address the Annual Women's Patriotic Conference. At that time, dismal clouds, presaging the outbreak of a general war, hovered low over an apprehensive, fearful world."

"The President of the United States had stated to the Congress that 'The world has grown so small and weapons of attack so swift that no nation can be safe in its will to peace so long as any other single powerful nation refuses to settle its grievances at the council table.' And the Congress had embarked on the task of mending our military and naval fences to the extent demanded by rapidly changing world political conditions and by the equally rapid technical developments in means for waging offensive combat."

"Those efforts were begun not long ago, for during 1939 the international council table was hidden away in the international store-room."

"It is a sorry fact that the geography books of this decade are all but out-of-date before leaving the hands of the publisher. Abyssinia, Austria, Albania, Czechoslovakia, the Free City of Danzig, Poland—all on the map of only yesterday are gone from the map of today. What will be the map of tomorrow?"

"As I stated a few days ago to the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, 'The abruptly changing map of the world demonstrates that in this tragic era a nation lacking in military resources, lacking in the adequacy of the means for the maintenance of the security of its own people—that nation jeopardizes its very existence.'"

Failed to Exploit Resources

"We Americans do not lack potential military resources and means. However, we have failed to exploit those means to the best defensive advantage. We have scattered our small professional establishment far and wide, enervating, so far as really effective preparation for war is concerned, the units of our Regular Army. We have afforded neither potential war-time commanders and their staffs, nor potential war-time soldiers opportunity to function in time of peace as they would be called upon to function at the outbreak of war."

"So far as the colorful drills of the parade ground are concerned, we have maintained an efficient regular establishment. But battles are not won on parade grounds. Battles are won by integrated, cohesive, homogeneous units, which have been afforded ample opportunity for effective combat training on terrain really adequate for field instruction. Within the division there must be the very maximum of team-work—if battlefield disaster is to be avoided. The infantryman must know the field artilleryman, and both must know the capabilities and limitations of the other's weapons. Likewise, both the infantryman and the field artilleryman must know through practical experience in the field the manner of functioning of the combat engineer and the signal corpsman of the division."

"Through press reports we hear much today of the military reverses suffered by a modern Goliath combating a modern David. It would appear from those reports that Goliath's major difficulties thus far have been occasioned by the failure of the supply services of his divisions adequately to supply the combat troops. Throughout history wars have been lost through the malfunctioning of those elements which are designed to furnish the front-line soldier with his means of existence on the battlefield and his means to do battle. Are we to heed the lessons of the present and past? Then in time of peace we must afford our fighting troops opportunity actually to function with the servicing troops. With the advent of the automatic weapon involving tremendous difficulties of ammunition supply, with increasing mobility by the means of motor transportation, it is

all the more essential that supply elements actually operate with the combat elements of the divisions which they serve."

"In other words, our divisions must be trained as divisions—complete divisions—complete in every detail. We have trained our divisions in no such manner heretofore. No single peace-time garrison in the United States has housed a complete—even partially complete—combat division."

"On paper we have had an Army—the expensive volunteer Army inherent to our type of democratic government. But we have not had a real Army—an 'Army in being.'"

Defense Is Not in Numbers

"And it is for the maintenance of an 'Army in being' that I speak tonight. I deal not in numbers. What suffices any Army if that force is but partially equipped? What suffices any Army of half a million, of a million, of two million if that force is not coordinated in the training essential for war-time efficiency? Do we not perceive the fallacy of dependence upon mere numbers in the press reports emanating each day from Finland?"

"In urging the maintenance of an 'Army in being' no thought enters my mind of the establishment of huge forces such as are now campaigning on the battlefields of Europe and Asia. I have reference to our so-called Initial Protective Force which comprises existing units of our Regular Army and our National Guard. These, somewhat augmented by reserve personnel, must be available for duty in the field on or soon after the outbreak of an emergency. The numerical strength of the Regular Army and the reinforcing National Guard, once determined, the problem of furnishing complete equipment to those two components of the Army of the United States will not be difficult of solution. We can determine what the individual soldier will require for field service in the form of subsistence, clothing, transportation, weapons and ammunition. We can also determine what that soldier's reserve requirements will be—those reserves in the form of material which must be available to him at the outbreak of war and, if the necessity arises, may be consumed by him before the units of the Initial Protective Force can be reinforced by such elements of the Organized Reserves as the military situation then demands. Knowing the soldier's needs we can determine organizational needs. In other words, supply requirements for our 'Army in being' are mathematical of solution."

"The effective training of that 'Army in being,' however, demands most careful public consideration. Let us face facts. Our National Guard—comprising more than half our Initial Protective Force—is made up of citizen-soldiers. These citizen-soldiers patriotically devote part of their meager leisure time to the national defense. We can, and we recently have, demanded of them longer periods of armory and field training. We can not impose upon them the demands incident to concentrations for prolonged periods of field training, such as we are now affording the personnel of the Regular Establishment. In the event of war, the Guardsmen will follow the Regulars into the field, in accordance with the progress of their preparation for active operations. The nature of their civilian pursuits prohibits more intensive, peace-time training. For that very reason we must provide them with all the equipment required for the immediate assumption at the very outbreak of an emergency of their heavy training and combat responsibilities."

100% Prepared

"By the very nature of our military setup, it is essential that our Regular Army—our small professional nucleus—be 100% prepared, at all times, for the performance of field duties. It must constitute a model of military perfection for all elements of the Army of the United States."

"I have already discussed some of the handicaps to training effectiveness imposed by wide dispersion upon units of the Regular Army. This Regular Army can provide no model of efficiency unless it can be concentrated at least from time to time for real and effective training, equipped with all the impedimenta of warfare—organized and supplied in such a manner as to afford real training for real units. In those maneuvers which are now in progress in the Southern states, we are attempting to afford the Regular Establishment real—honest—opportunity for training."

"The expenses involved in the maintenance of an 'Army in being' will be considerable. We must assure that every penny appropriated for the maintenance of that existing, living, defensive force be expended to the best advantage."

"Are we to maintain a system of widely dispersed posts from which troops continually must be transported to areas adequate for effective training, thence to be re-transported to their home stations? The cost of that procedure will be high. Or are we to revamp our present setup of Army garrisons with a view to the permanent establishment of divisional and similar areas where opportunity for effective training can continuously be afforded? The cost of that procedure also will be high."

"But, surely, one of those two procedures

must be followed. Otherwise, we have no real, no effective, no living Army—no 'Army in being.' Otherwise, we shall continue to expend millions for the maintenance of shelter and installations, for equipment, for clothing, for subsistence, for weapons, for ammunition, and for other supplies. And we shall continue to expend those millions for the maintenance of personnel, seldom, if ever, afforded opportunity to prepare themselves through effective training to pay to the American public appropriate dividends for its investment in national defense."

"I, as a Secretary of War, want a real Army—no gigantic military host. I want an Army completely prepared to assume the onerous, the awful responsibilities which will be imposed upon it if that mailed fist of Mars, which now is held so ominously over this whole wide world, should ever crash upon the shores of this, my own country."

Opposes Censorship of Press

Secretary Woodring told the Gridiron Club of St. Louis, Mo., on 30 Jan., that as far as he is concerned he will oppose censorship of the press whether we be at peace or at war. Secretary Woodring recalled the sedition laws and the jailing of newspaper editors for criticizing President John Adams.

"I do not fear," he declared, "that we will again have to deal with repressive legislation of the type enacted in the Adams era. I do not think we will ever have a censorship of the press. Certainly, in office or out, I will always oppose such censorship, whether we be at peace or at war. I have sufficient faith in the loyalty of our American newspaper men to rely on their judgment in keeping the columns of the press free from anything that will give aid and comfort to our enemies."

Air Corps Eligible List

Following are the men eligible for promotion to technical and master sergeant in the Air Corps, as of 1 Jan. 1940. Five master and 19 technical sergeants have already been appointed from the list, their names being preceded by asterisks. A dagger indicates first sergeants.

This list will remain in effect until the beginning of next year.

Eligible for Master Sergeant	
*1. E. Bruss	26. J. S. Brown
*2. T. P. Atkinson	27. W. F. Henry
*3. F. Smith	28. P. Lash
*4. J. H. Benevides	29. A. Brown
*5. J. F. Murray	30. F. X. Mills
*6. C. D. Green	31. C. K. Mueller
*6½. E. L. Carr	32. E. H. Fisher
7. P. D. Bennett	33. M. Gorin
8. C. C. Cunningham	34. C. Gardick
9. J. S. Crocker	35. F. J. Leonard
*10. D. S. Williams	36. S. Doman
11. D. S. Hamilton	37. R. E. Ferguson
12. W. Hoagland	38. L. Smith
*13. F. A. Heidelberg	39. J. Pryor
14. H. Kramer	40. C. L. Falls
15. L. Parmentier	41. L. Shelton
*16. J. Danhoff	42. C. Pruitt
*17. H. J. Hall	43. L. W. Fagan
18. G. R. Davis	44. B. C. Maynard
*19. G. Dougherty	45. N. Gessula
20. M. Brucher	46. D. McKee
21. J. W. Porter	47. J. H. Van Horn
22. A. Georges	48. L. J. Darby
*23. H. K. Johnson	49. R. H. Antrim
*24. G. B. Cumming	50. O. S. Blennerhassett

Eligible for Technical Sergeant	
*1. J. P. Williams	37. G. L. Storf
*2. D. L. McClaskey	38. C. L. Hobbs
*3. M. E. Ketchum	39. J. J. Kotarski
*4. M. R. Hagelin	40. E. Chaput
*5. A. Oliver	41. G. E. Johnson
*6. L. Hall	42. W. M. Booher
*7. R. Weaver	43. J. Webb
*8. W. B. Miller	44. A. Mangifesti
*9. A. C. Bergis	45. G. L. McLean
*10. E. H. Gray	46. G. M. Shockey
*11. W. F. Smith	47. M. R. Shortridge
*12. R. H. Collins	48. J. M. Llewellyn
*13. J. Howard	49. P. M. Melhus
*14. R. Bryant	50. C. M. Ernst
*15. L. J. Koster	51. W. H. Sechrist
*16. E. W. Clem	52. D. J. Warner
*17. H. B. McKlheny	53. M. Cibinic
*18. K. A. Huber	54. G. P. Dougherty
*19. E. L. Wendell	55. J. F. Stuart
20. R. O. Craft	56. C. O. Reed
21. J. F. Hale	57. H. J. Phipps
22. J. R. Flanery	58. A. P. Tomko
23. W. E. Self	59. F. W. Smith
24. W. A. Covington	60. N. L. Ehrhart
25. H. E. Rinehart	61. W. E. Hartman
26. H. R. Hall	62. S. C. Stroop
27. L. E. Capps	63. C. H. Oseland
*28. L. T. Burval	64. L. B. Agee
29. D. M. Derrick	65. E. L. Higgins
30. J. Marchewka	66. I. W. Leonard
31. C. B. Lay	67. R. O. Peone
32. L. G. Hancock	68. S. P. Freeman
33. G. Schafer	69. D. J. Fullerton
34. W. A. Gilmore	70. K. A. Hambl
35. H. R. Riley	71. H. M. Myers
36. C. A. Patton	72. E. C. Mincke

73. G. W. Gibson	175. J. A. Callender
74. M. A. Peacock	176. V. J. Vallier
75. J. P. Milbourne	177. E. R. Wyckoff
76. H. C. Ratliff	178. W. D. Nichols
77. I. D. Slater	179. J. L. Oppelt
78. F. P. Neal	180. J. L. Danseur
79. R. C. Winters	181. E. E. Ebel
80. C. M. Oaks	182. R. C. Eskew
81. C. F. Jackson	183. N. Gray
82. J. J. Stibal	184. B. N. Kohlert
83. B. A. Dalesio	185. A. H. Bubb
84. M. L. Grant	186. C. L. Flick
85. A. E. Jorgensen	187. A. V. Holloway
86. C. T. Hargis	188. E. E. Schmidt
87. G. M. Bogstead	189. H. M. Cook
88. W. W. Mason	190. E. F. Donahay
89. A. L. Runkle	191. J. O. Fleming
90. W. B. Miller	192. H. W. Elliott
91. M. D. Hunt	193. E. F. Hamilton
92. W. R. Miller, sr.	194. J. Tierney
93. J. A. Meloat	195. L. McClaran
94. H. D. Ivey	196. L. Kurrle
95. E. R. Johnson	197. L. O. Morris
96. K. W. Patterson	198. G. D. Jones
97. R. W. Lang	199. R. L. Spencer
98. A. A. Gaudry	200. L. J. Porter
99. F. W. Bock	201. R. L. Clarke
100. A. C. Hinkle	202. H. S. Cooper
101. A. S. MacLaeon	203. C. H. Woodling
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105. L. W. Street	207. C. P. Smith
106. E. C. Wood	208. H. C. Smith
107. H. Tamosen	209. R. J. Bailes
108. H. R. Hinkley	210. L. O. Zimmerman
109. R. F. Freggen	211. W. M. Vendura
110. K. S. Brown	212. W. J. Murray
111. E. F. Waid	213. C. T. Babalan
112. A. M. Jensen	214. G. E. Whaley
113. G. A. Genoway	215. E. M. McGrath
114. F. H. Monahan	216. A. Murphy
115. J. E. Williams	217. G. A. Bridges
116. T. S. Adams	218. A. B. Wymer
117. H. A. McLain	219. J. R. Thompson
118. C. T. Strahan	220. R. A. Butler
119. L. Abrams	221. J. R. Hackman
120. J. Pilizari	222. B. Fredericks
121. J. W. Britton	223. F. E. Hadley
122. R. Fletcher	224. S. B. Mooring
123. C. M. Marx	225. J. Collins
124. A. L. Balze	226. J. C. Child
125. H. Curley	227. M. W. Mason
126. C. E. Boyle	228. W. H. Terry
127. L. W. Light	229. G. L. Paul
128. L. A. Goldstein	230. G. F. Rowe
129. M. W. Pettet	231. C. A. Pung
130. H. W. Pine	232. E. Arnel
131. L. Haas	233. J. Gallo
132. J. E. Moore	234. J. M. Pennington
133. A. Graham	235. M. A. Cornwell
134. M. Fried	236. A. G. Marsh
135. O. O. McMahon	237. M. Nix
136. E. K. Tindall	238. E. M. Stevens
137. A. Fitzgerald	239. M. E. Henry
138. S. V. Anthone	240. F. Roepert
139. W. Lasky	241. J. P. Shine
140. P. Branscom	242. K. D. King
141. D. F. Parks	243. J. E. Pung
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155. C. C. Lyon	257. G. V. Fridy
156. L. E. Abraham	258. E. J. McHenry
157. A. W. Roberts	259. J. A. Quinn
158. D. P. Wolf	260. A. C. Emery
159. R. H. Ellsworth	261. B. Siekler
160. J. C. Briegel	262. R. E. Wertman
161. T. Boeko	263. P. A. Diletta
162. N. Hashpereff	264. M. Moore
163. P. R. Williams	265. L. E. Henson
164. D. J. Cooley	266. G. F. Smith
165. J. Hall	267. E. L. Wood
166. J. J. Boutty	268. R. Lowry
167. L. F. Elby	269. M. A. Schrader
168. F. Ritz	270. N. W. Spencer
169. H. Keller	271. J. C. Gilbert
170. O. M. Stenberg	272. A. Winterhalter
171. G. A. Strobel	273. H. D. Martin
172. D. M. Cordell	274. W. W. Balne
173. W. F. Cummins	275. R. L. Mullen
174. H. K. Brand	276. H. S. Shattuck

Issue of Trousers

Previous policy limiting the initial issue of trousers, elastic, to two per man, and of trousers, cotton, khaki, to three per man were rescinded this week, thus permitting enlisted men to draw any number they wish against their allowance or by purchase. When the original order was issued the manufacture of these items had just begun but now stocks are sufficiently large so that issue need not be restricted.

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Army Surgeon General's Report

Maj. Gen. James C. Magee, Surgeon General of the Army, reported this week that there was relatively less sickness in the Army during the calendar year 1938 than in any previous year in its history. In addition to the reduction in the amount of sickness there was also a decrease in the relative number of deaths and discharges for disability. Furthermore, the relative percentage of the men who were constantly ill was the lowest recorded since the World War period.

The number of days of treatment in hospital of military personnel and West Point cadets was 9.2 per person. This was about 3 per cent less than in 1937; that for non-military patients increased 2.5 per cent. Of the 5,132 military patients under treatment each day, 90 per cent were in hospital.

Communicable diseases and injuries were responsible for more than half of the illness of the Army. This has always been the case but there has been a constant downward trend. Moreover, there has been great change in the incidence of certain very important diseases. As methods of disease prevention improved, these diseases, the frequency of which depends so largely upon insanitary environment, have become less and less troublesome. Waste-borne and insect-borne diseases now give us but little concern. The preventable diseases that now are the more frequent causes of sickness are those in which transmission takes place through close personal contact or sexual exposure.

Dental Corps Activities

Number of cases admitted for treatment, military personnel	144,775
Number of cases admitted for treatment, all others	77,878
Number of diseases or conditions taken up for treatment, military	300,283
*Restorative services rendered, military personnel	150,637
*Restorative services rendered, all others	52,939
*Permanent fillings, crowns, bridges, dentures and repairs restoring masticating efficiency.	

Installation of equipment in four of the five central dental laboratories authorized in 1937 was completed during the latter part of 1938. A total of 2,858 prostheses were completed by these units which provide prosthetic laboratory service for military commands located within designated territorial limits and for whom adequate dental laboratory facilities are not locally available. A marked increase in the amount of work completed is anticipated for 1939 when all of the laboratories will have been in operation a full year.

Veterinary Corps Activities

Animal Service:	Horses	Mules
Average mean strength	19,267	4,971
Number of admissions	21,018	3,318
Average number days lost per admission	18.78	19.23
Average non-effective rate per 1000	56.14	35.16
Deaths (including animals destroyed)	1,225	284
Deaths per 1000	63.58	57.13
Number of physical examinations for purchase	11,323	

It is noted that for the Regular Army a total of 171,482,629 pounds of meat, meat-food, and dairy products were inspected during 1938. Of this amount 9,352,357 pounds were rejected because of unsoundness or failure to meet Federal specification and contract requirements as to type, class, or grade. It should be pointed out that these rejections were made before the food-stuffs became Government property. It is estimated that the monetary value represented by the difference in value of items initially offered for delivery and those finally accepted is equivalent to \$579,150.24.

The veterinary service inspected for the CCC, 200,966,932 pounds of meat, meat-food, and dairy products. Of this amount 13,812,212 pounds were rejected because of unsoundness or failure to meet type, grade, or class requirements. It is estimated that the equivalent monetary value represented by what was offered for delivery and what was finally accepted was \$597,261.73.

The Veterinary Corps inspected for the Regular Army, 216,379,683 pounds of forage for public animals. Of this amount

15,178,152 pounds were rejected prior to the forage becoming Government property. An estimated equivalent monetary value of \$68,824.12 was therefore effected.

Research Activities

Research pertaining to the administration of typhoid vaccine and the duration of immunity following immunization with typhoid vaccine has been continued and increased during 1939. Findings have resulted in an improved method of administering the vaccine and more definite knowledge of the duration of immunity conferred by typhoid vaccine. These results are of great practical value in protecting troops against typhoid fever and will facilitate the immunization of large numbers of troops during war.

Payments to Disbursing Officers

Senator Reynolds has introduced a bill, S. 3195, for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army. The amounts authorized under the bill represent public funds for which they are accountable and which the comptroller general is withholding from them because of minor errors in computing pay and allowances due former members of the CCC, enlisted men of the Army and CMTG trainees, stolen from safes, etc. The officers afforded relief under the bill and the amounts that would be credited to their accounts follow:

Maj. Lester L. Boggs, FD, \$148.38; Maj. George W. Brent, CAC, \$78.50; Lt. Col. Edward T. Comegys, FD, \$6.08; Maj. Ray B. Conner, FD, \$162.10; Maj. George W. Cooke, FD, \$29.90; Lt. Col. Horatio G. Coykendall, FD, \$5.50; Maj. Frederick E. Coyne, Jr., FD, \$59; Lt. Col. Walter D. Dabney, FD, \$17.86; Maj. Oliver W. DeGruchy, FD, \$18.57; Capt. James H. Dickie, FD, \$53.74; Capt. Lemuel E. Edwards, FD, \$50; Lt. Col. Horace G. Foster, FD, \$358.75; Lt. Col. Frank M. Holmes, FD, \$230.75; Capt. John S. Knudsen, FD, \$29.39; Capt. Ray H. Larkins, FD, \$6; Maj. Charles Lewis, FD, \$70.27; Lt. Col. James MacKay, FD, \$203.32; Capt. Charles K. McAlister, FD, \$30; Maj. Edmund W. McLaren, FD, \$104.27; Lt. Col. Dana W. Morey, FD, \$208.34; Capt. David H. Passell, Fin. Res., \$19.96; Maj. Arthur O. Walsh, FD, \$158.32; Maj. Hugh Whitt, FD, \$6; Lt. Col. Horatio G. Coykendall, FD, \$17.08; Maj. Henry M. Denning, FD, \$56.08; Capt. Seward W. Huise, QMC, \$55.44; Capt. John S. Knudsen, FD, \$321.50; Capt. Frederick W. Long, Jr., Inf. Res., \$119; Maj. Arthur O. Walsh, FD, \$67.48; Capt. Bigelow B. Barbee, FD, \$191.73; and Lt. Col. Walter D. Dabney, FD, \$30.25.


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 Do taste better).
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OLD GOLDS... FRESHEST of all 5... win on TASTE!

THE time-honored Army and Navy Reception took place at the White House Thursday night and brought to a close the official program of state levees.

Always a gala occasion, the reception never has any rival in distinction and brilliancy excepting the levee in honor of the Diplomatic Corps, but this season with war clouds over Europe, the gathering of the heads of missions lacked much of its customary brilliancy. Not so the party Thursday night, however. Dress uniforms, gold lace, decorations and the usual pomp and circumstance of a military gathering with Army and Navy wives and daughters in best bibs and tuckers, the last state reception of the year, at the historic old mansion that has seen so many, was by far and away the most brilliant and colorful of the season.

So large has grown the personnel of Service folk in and near Washington that invitations were restricted to the high ranking officers, no officers under the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Army and commander in the Navy being bidden.

The only young officers at the reception were the White House Aides, who were on hand early to escort guests to the various drawing rooms and the East Room; while awaiting the approach of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, who were escorted in from the state dining room by the President's aides—Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, USA, and Capt. Daniel J. Callaghan, USN.

A signal that the reception was about to begin was the posting of the colors at the entrance of the Blue Room where the President and Mrs. Roosevelt received. A sailor and a soldier brought from the President's sitting room on the second floor the President's flag and the Stars and Stripes, which flank his fireplace, carried them down the beautiful main stairway, and under the command of M. Sgt. Albert C. Baty, traversed the long corridor and took their stand, one on either side of the doorway.

At the given signal from the head usher, the leader of the Marine Band in turn gave his signal with raised baton to his men in their scarlet coats, stationed in the entre sol, and with the familiar strains of "Hail to the Chief" the reception was on.

As is their custom, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at dinner preceding the reception and later, being joined by members of his Cabinet and their wives, they passed through one end of the state dining room, into the corridor, and through the Red Room into the Blue Room to welcome the company. Dining with President and Mrs. Roosevelt were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Woodring, she making her appearance for the first time since a long illness, and as usual looking as pretty as the proverbial pink.

Mrs. Woodring set off her fair coloring with a gown of pale pink chiffon combined with satin of the same delicate shade, full panels of the pleated chiffon falling from the shoulders into a bouffant skirt, and on one shoulder a pink topaz

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

pin set in diamonds.

The newly appointed Secretary of the Navy, Charles Edison, was accompanied by Mrs. Edison, they too dining with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Edison handsome in a gown of white and silver lamé, the drapery of the skirt caught up in a fan of pleats, suggestive of a bustle, and the same design of pleats forming the short sleeves. The neck was heart-shaped and crystal and diamond clips gave a finishing touch to the costume, an accent of color lent by the bouquet of orchids Mrs. Edison carried.

For the reception Secretary and Mrs. Edison were joined by Mrs. Edison's sister, Mrs. Samuel A. Hasley, who is visiting them, and who was lovely in a gown of cloth of gold with bodice of gold and crystal sequins setting off her golden hair.

The President greeted General and Mrs. Malin Craig with great cordiality. Mrs. Craig wore a beautiful gray and silver brocade gown with a train. It was the first occasion many of the officers have had to greet the distinguished former chief of staff and Mrs. Craig since they returned to Washington.

Also seen were General and Mrs. Crozier who are back in Washington after many years. Mrs. Crozier wore a gown of Chinese red satin with Chinese seed stitch embroidery multi-colored.

The superintendent of the United States Naval Academy and Mrs. Wilson Brown also were present. Mrs. Brown wore a figured print silk gown.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps, Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb and Mrs. Holcomb were also dinner guests at the White House. Mrs. Holcomb wearing a charming gown of white crepe with a jacket elaborately braided and finished with clips of diamonds, a buckle of brilliants also finishing the belt.

After the Secretaries of War and of the Navy had been received, the heads of the Service were welcomed by the President, who with Mrs. Roosevelt stood in the Blue Room, receiving the guests from the East Room via the Green Room, the line trekking in in exactly the opposite direction from the traditional way of past administrations, and passing into the Red Room and from there into the State Dining Room where light refreshments were served from a long table laid along the west side of the room, under the fireplace; a charming note of former days, the lovely old Lowestoff punch bowl in the centre, from which many Presidents and many Army and Navy officers have drunk in nights gone by.

With the Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall, was Mrs. Marshall wearing a becoming gown of silver lamé; the drapery caught up in a bustle. She wore a necklace of pearls. They were accompanied by Mrs. Marshall's daughter, Miss Molly Tupper Brown, fetchingly clad in a frock of old-gold satin combined with gold brocade, the latter forming a deep hem about the skirt.

Mrs. Harold Stark accompanied her husband, the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Stark, and wore a diaphanous gown of lovely black lace, made with slight panniers on the hips. She also wore pearls. Both the Starks and the Marshalls were dinner guests of the President.

Mrs. Louis Johnson, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War, wore a gown of grey-blue shadow lace—a full skirt and pointed bodice with which she wore a necklace of moonstones and crystals.

Mrs. Ross T. McIntire, wife of Rear Admiral McIntire, was handsomely gowned in black marquisette, the skirt and bodice appliquéd with multi-colored flowers.

With Admiral and Mrs. McIntire were the Misses Jean and Anna Joyce David, nieces of the former, who were smartly gowned in black, Miss Jean in delicate lace, an heirloom in Mrs. McIntire's family, and Miss Anna in black crepe with a red chenille jacket embroidered in sequins.

Another brilliant jacket of vari-colored (Please turn to Page 512)



MRS. A. DEAN WALTER, JR., who before her marriage to Ens. A. Dean Walter, jr., USNR, in Glendale, Calif., 22 December, was Miss Virginia Lee Hartman, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Linton Yates Hartman, CAC, USA.

Weddings and Engagements

THE wedding of Miss Jane Drake, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. C. W. Drake, and Lt. George B. Greene, both of Langley Field, took place on 20 January at the Virginia air base. The bride was given in marriage by the father. Matron of honor was Mrs. Douglas E. Williams, sister of the bride. Best man was the groom's brother, Claude E. Greene of Anderson, S. C.

Out-of-town guests were Brig. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, USA, and Mrs. Andrews; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Clinton W. Howard; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Russell L. Maxwell and Maj. and Mrs. C. C. Riner, all of Washington; J. A. Gibson of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Ford of Luray, Va., and Mrs. George B. Greene of Anderson, S. C.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. R. E. Bakenhus of 51 Fifth Avenue, New York City, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorinda Rogers Bakenhus, to Dr. Lyle V. Beck of Philadelphia.

Miss Bakenhus after graduating from college, obtained her master's degree from Western Reserve University, in Cleveland, Ohio, and is director of Social Service at Hahnemann Hospital.

Dr. Beck, a Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Pittsburgh, is instructor in the Physiology Department at the Hahnemann Medical College.

The wedding will be on 9 March.

The marriage of Miss Marjorie J. Menzies to 2nd Lt. Radford C. West, USMC, took place in New York City on 20 Jan. 1940.

Miss Menzies is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Menzies of New York City. The wedding took place at the Church of the Ascension at 10th St. and Fifth Ave.

Col. Clarence H. Connor, Medical Corps, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Connor of Pelham Manor, N. Y., have announced the betrothal of their daughter, Denise, to Dr. Stephen Meigher, son of Mrs. Meigher of Schenectady and Saratoga Springs, and the late Mr. Stephen C. Meigher, the news being made known at a luncheon at Sherry's on the 27th.

The bride-to-be attended Smith College and Columbia University, and is a member of the Pelham Service League, the D.A.R., and the Smith College Club of New York.

Dr. Meigher graduated from Dartmouth College in '34 where he was a mem-

ber of Casque and Gauntlet. In '38 he graduated from Cornell University Medical College and is an assistant resident in surgery at New York Hospital.

The nuptials will be solemnized in the early spring.

Lt. Fitzhugh Lee, USN, and Miss Elizabeth Stockett Hill, daughter of Capt. Harry W. Hill, USN, and Mrs. Hill are planning to be married shortly at Annapolis. He is a son of Mrs. George Mason Lee, of Chattanooga, Owens Mills, Md., and the late Lt. Col. Lee, USA.

He graduated from the Naval Academy and has been appointed naval attaché at the U. S. Legation in Venezuela, for which post he will shortly sail, taking his bride with him. She was graduated from Hood College in 1936.

The engagement is announced of Ens. William Thomas Sawyer, son of Mrs. R. W. Sawyer of Gardner, Mass., and Miss Mary Carter Grove, daughter of Mrs. Daniel Locher Grove of Fairfax, Va. Miss Grove who attended Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, Va., is a cousin of Capt. Washington Berry Grove, Chief Surgeon of the Navy under Admiral Dewey.

Ensign Sawyer graduated from the Naval Academy last June, and is at present stationed on the USS Quincy, at Norfolk.

In the Church of the Centurion at Ft. Monroe, Va., last Saturday, Miss Hilda Houghton Hase, daughter of the late William F. Hase, and of Mrs. Hase, was married to Lt. John Enos Wood, jr., USN, son of John E. Wood, USN, of Washington, D. C.

Chaplain John Knox Bodel officiated amid a floral display of white and red gladioli and white camellias, and the bride's mother gave her hand in marriage. The bride wore a lovely gown of white satin with Mary Stuart headpiece of rose point lace and a long tulle veil and carried calla lilies.

Miss Anne Moore of College Station, Texas, was maid of honor, in a frock of white tulle with jacket of white satin and an ostrich plume in her coiffure. She carried red gladioli. Bridesmaids were the Misses Jane Sunderland, Washington; Narcissa Reeder, Phoenix, Va.; Bobbie Halbert, Sonora, Texas; and Louise Hall, Washington. They wore gowns similar to the maid of honor.

Lt. Arthur L. Fuller, jr., USA, of Ft. Monroe, was best man and ushers were Lts. Paul R. Cornwall, John C. Friedrich, and John E. Hart, of Ft. Monroe, and Lt. B. R. Luczak of Ft. Jay, N. Y.

A reception followed the ceremony at the Casemate Club, and after a honeymoon jaunt the young couple will return to Ft. Monroe.

The bride studied at Madeira in Washington and at Vassar and the College of William and Mary.

Lieutenant Wood studied at the Georgia School of Technology.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Murphy of San Francisco, formerly of Coronado, announce the marriage of their daughter, Ruby Marie, to Lt. Ralph L. Houser, USMC, on 20 Jan. in Yuma, Ariz.

Lieutenant Houser is a graduate of the University of Iowa and is attached to the Fleet Marine Force at North Island, Calif.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Mrs. Frank D. Owens, widow of the late Lieutenant Owens, USN, and John William Sanderson, 2nd of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Owens is the daughter of Mrs. Henry C. Davis of Coronado, Calif., and the late Colonel Davis. Mr. Sanderson is the son of Col. Charles R. Sanderson, USMC-Ret., and Mrs. Sanderson of Chevy Chase.

The wedding will take place shortly.

Honor General Pershing

Announcement was made at the 27th annual meeting of the American Social Hygiene Association in Chicago, 1 Feb., of the award to General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, of the 1940 William Freeman Snow Medal "for distinguished service in the fight against syphilis."

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Posts and Stations

WEST POINT, N. Y. 2 February 1940

A Costume Ball will take place Saturday in the South Gymnasium for the first, second and third classes of the Corps of Cadets at the United States Military Academy. Receiving the guests will be Cadet Archie Joyce Knight, of the second class assisted by Lt. and Mrs. James H. Cunningham.

Col. and Mrs. Chauncey L. Fenton have as their guest this week-end Dr. Frederick E. Treman, professor of electrical engineering at Stanford University, in California.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. T. J. J. Christian have visiting this week-end Miss Joan Hays, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. George Hays, of Washington.

Col. and Mrs. George S. Patton, Jr., Commanding Officer at Ft. Myer, Va., passed last week-end at West Point as the guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. John K. Waters. This week-end Lieutenant and Mrs. Waters have as their guest Miss Frances Roffe, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. A. Worrall Roffe, of Ft. Myer, Va.

Miss Julia Helmick, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Helmick, of Ft. Benning, Ga., who is attending Skidmore College, in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is passing this week-end at West Point as the guest of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Fay B. Prickett and Miss Polly Prickett.

Mrs. Marion Carson, wife of Major Carson, is passing several days in Washington as the guest of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph O. Mauborgne.

Mrs. Roger G. Alexander, wife of Colonel Alexander and their daughter Miss Ruth Alexander passed last week-end in Washington as the guests of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Earl McFarland.

Mrs. M. C. Lloyd who has been the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Peter Sather, Jr., for the past eight months departed this week for St. Louis, Mo.

The Mother's Group of the Women's Club of West Point gave a party in honor of Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, wife of Colonel Carter, professor of philosophy at the Officers' Club on Thursday. Other invited guests were Mrs. Jay L. Benedict, wife of Brig. General Benedict, superintendent of the United States Military Academy; Mrs. Benedict's sister, Miss Margaret Maher and Mrs. Oscar Gatchell, President of the West Point Women's Club and wife of Lieutenant Colonel Gatchell, Col. and Mrs. Carter depart on the first of March for a leave of several months.

A team composed of Maj. Marion Carson, Capt. Peter C. Hains, 3d., Edwin H. J. Carns, John L. Hines, Jr., and Lt. John K. Waters participated in two of the military events of the Horse Show given at the Squadron A Armory in New York on Friday for the Finnish Relief.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Clarence H. Danielson had as their guest last week-end Miss Beatrice Lafferty, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frederick Lafferty of Washington.

ANNAPOLIS, MD. 30 January 1940

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Wilson Brown entertained at dinner on Friday night at the Superintendent's Quarters in honor of Professor O. Hopper of Harvard College, who later addressed the Midshipmen in Mahan Hall.

On Sunday, Mrs. Howard, widow of Capt. Douglas L. Howard, USN, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Howard Morton gave a cocktail party at their home on State Circle in honor of Mrs. Abbott, wife of Capt. John S. Abbott, USN-Ret. Other guests were: Commodore and Mrs. Edward Lloyd, Mrs. Richard Baldwin, Professor and Mrs. Charles L. Lelper, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard, Lt. Comdr. J. Harrison Colhoun, Capt. and Mrs. James A. Logan, Mrs. Max De Mott, Rear Adm. and Mrs. St. Clair Smith, Professor George Bingley, Mrs. Mason Porter Cusachs, Mrs. Lila Peyton and Dr. Ford K. Brown.

Mrs. Guest, widow of Comdr. Middleton Semmes Guest, USN, (MC), is hostess at tea today in honor of Mrs. Craven Bruce.

Lt. and Mrs. J. A. Morse returned on Saturday after spending a week in New York City. Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Baldrige have returned from Long Island, N. Y., accompanied by Mrs. Baldrige's mother, Mrs. R. G. Smith who will be here for sometime.

Mrs. Slack, wife of Lt. Leslie M. Slack, is visiting her parents Dr. and Mrs. Walton Hopkins at their home on Maryland Avenue.

Lt. and Mrs. Seymour D. Owens who have been living at Arnold Station near Annapolis have moved into an apartment on Maryland Ave. for the rest of the winter.

Miss Anne Brown has joined her mother, Mrs. Brewer, wife of Capt. J. J. Brewer, British Navy, retired, on their yacht bound for Florida where they will spend the rest of the winter. Miss Dorothy Brown is visiting Miss Kitty Joyce on Prince George St. and will join her family later.

Miss Barbara Godfrey, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Vincent Godfrey, a student at Sweetbriar College, Va., will arrive here on Thursday to spend the mid-semester vacation with her grandmother, Mrs. Owens, widow of Maj. A. B. Owens, USMC. Mrs. Owens will entertain a house party for her

granddaughter over the week-end, the guests including Miss Mary Miller, Miss Marion Philizey and Miss Jean Blount. Mrs. Keester, wife of Comdr. George B. Keester will observe her last At Home this afternoon from 4 to 6.

FARRIS ISLAND, S. C. 29 January 1940

Two third Defense Battalion weddings took place on the afternoon of Saturday, 27 January. Miss Clare Herlihy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Herlihy of Quantico, Va., became the wife of Lt. E. Allen Wright of Langdale, Ala., at a very quiet ceremony performed in Beaufort, S. C., by Father A. F. Kamler.

Earlier in the afternoon Father Kamler officiated at the marriage of Miss Alberta Bentrice Hubbard, of Providence, R. I., to Lt. Frank Albert Metz. The wedding took place at the Colony Gardens Apartments just outside of Beaufort. The bride wore a street-length dress of pale blue crepe and a corsage of yellow tea-roses. She was given in marriage by Maj. Arthur T. Mason, Mrs. Mason was Matron of Honor while Lt. John D. Mattox acted as best man. A reception immediately followed the ceremony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Carrington.

Capt. and Mrs. Floyd A. Stephenson entertained Sunday morning at a delightful breakfast in honor of Mrs. Stephenson's mother, Mrs. L. A. Howard. The Officers' Club was the scene of the party and the hundred guests present were seated at long tables laid with green and white cloths and decorated with peach colored dahlias.

Saturday evening the Parris Island Beaufort Concert Association presented the String Quartet of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra in a concert at the Post Auditorium. The hall was packed for the occasion and the audience gave an enthusiastic reception to selections from Mozart, Dvorak and Tschalkowsky. The musicians, Mr. Howard Golf, Mr. James Werner, Mr. Ernst Lorenz and Mr. Arthur Kuecht were the week-end guests of Lt. Roy Robinson.

The concert was followed by an informal dance at the Officers' Club. General and Mrs. Beaumont and their daughter Patricia are the guests of General and Mrs. J. C. Breckenridge.

Miss Mary Senate Howes of Washington, D. C., is visiting Lt. and Mrs. Robert D. Hehl.

LONG BEACH, CALIF. 28 January 1940

Patriotic colors were used for the dinner dance last evening in Pacific Coast Club, at which Vice Admiral William S. Pye, new commander of battleships, Battle Force, and Mrs. Pye were complimented by officers of the admiral's staff and their wives. Covers were marked for 25 guests, with the admiral's new chief of staff, Capt. Henry Martin Jensen, Mrs. Jensen and the departing chief of staff, Capt. Isaac Kidd and Mrs. Kidd sharing honors at the affair.

Vice Admiral and Mrs. Pye were also honored last week at a smartly-appointed dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Jensen.

Mrs. Pye was the honor guest Tuesday evening at a dinner in the Oceanic Room of Villa Riviera when wives of officers attached to the USS California met for their monthly affair. Wives of new officers aboard the California shared in honors of the occasion, Mrs. J. B. Rubens headed the committee. The 35 present played bridge, mah jong or bingo in the Tower Room during the evening.

At an informal luncheon in Pacific Coast Club Monday, Mrs. Charles P. Snyder, wife of Admiral Snyder, was the complimented guest of the hostess, Mrs. J. W. Webb, wife of Lt. Col. Webb, U. S. Marine Corps.

Mrs. William Carey Cole, widow of the late Rear Admiral Cole, was honor guest at a luncheon Wednesday in Pacific Coast Club given by Mrs. P. H. Hammond, wife of Capt. Hammond. Mrs. Cole is spending the winter here.

Capt. and Mrs. Sherwoode Taffinder were hosts at a small dinner Tuesday night in Coast Club.

Medusa officers dined and danced last night in Coast Club, the affair welcoming the new skipper of the Base Force repair ship, Capt. Thomas J. Doyle, and Mrs. Doyle. At the same time farewell was said to the departing commanding officer, Capt. Thomas J. McMillin, and his family. Capt. McMillin is leaving tonight by train for temporary duty in Washington. Returning next month, he will sail March 27 to assume his new duty as Governor of Guam, and will be accompanied by Mrs. McMillin and their children. Preceding the dinner cocktails were served at the home of Comdr. and Mrs. John Wilkes.

Capt. C. Peter Van Ness, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Van Ness were hosts at a cocktail party yesterday afternoon in their Bennett Ave. home for officers of USS Indianapolis and their wives. Arrival of the cruiser from three months at Mare Island Navy Yard for overhaul caused a flurry of excitement a few days ago. The cruiser will leave Tuesday for Honolulu. Mrs. John F. Shafroth, Jr., wife of the commanding officer, and her debutant

daughter will sail Friday aboard the Lurline for Honolulu. A number of other service set wives also plan to make the voyage across. Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Clark L. Green of the Indianapolis were hosts at a dinner party last evening in Virginia Country Club.

More than 100 officers of the Pennsylvania and their wives enjoyed an informal cocktail party Friday in Coast Club. USS Maryland officers and their wives assembled last night in Crystal Ballroom of Villa Riviera for the ship's buffet dance. Eighty or more were present and Lt. Comdr. Charles C. Phleger was in charge of the event.

NORFOLK, VA. 1 February 1940

Capt. and Mrs. Lewis W. Jennings, Jr. and Mrs. Richard H. Johnson entertained at a most delightful reception on Saturday afternoon in the Officers' Club in the Navy Yard. The ten tables were presided over by Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig, Mrs. Mailey H. Simons, Mrs. Trevor W. Leutze, Mrs. Richard A. Warner, Mrs. R. W. Ryden and Mrs. Charles C. Copp. Those serving punch were Mrs. A. M. Charlton, Mrs. Cornelius McBlair Stribling, Mrs. Scott Baker, Mrs. Dale Quanton, Mrs. W. W. Gilmore, Mrs. A. K. Fogg, Mrs. H. N. Hartley and Mrs. J. B. Helm. Assisting also in serving were Mrs. L. B. Treadwell, Mrs. Herbert H. Kays, Mrs. Reginald B. Henry and Mrs. H. F. Edwards. Hours for calling were between five and seven, and those invited numbered 375.

Capt. and Mrs. Alexander M. Charlton were the recent guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Leland P. Lovette at their home in Washington, and attended the annual party given by the officers formerly attached to the USS Augusta. This party was held at the Army-Navy Country Club on Monday evening.

Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas S. McCloy were hosts on Sunday afternoon at a cocktail party given at their quarters in the Naval Operating Base in honor of Mrs. H. T. Dickenson of Washington who arrived Friday to be the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. McCloy. Hours for calling were from five to seven o'clock and the guests numbered around forty.

Mrs. John L. Reynolds, wife of Lt. Comdr. Reynolds of the USS Arkansas entertained Monday at a beautifully appointed bridge luncheon given at her home on Spotswood Avenue. Covers were laid for twelve and Mrs. Reynolds' guests were Mrs. William H. Pashley, Mrs. Powell M. Rhea, Mrs. W. H. H. Turville, Mrs. William F. Murdy, Mrs. Walter E. Zimmerman, Mrs. John A. Hollowell, Jr., Mrs. McFarland W. Wood and her guest, Mrs. John Baird Shinsberger of Fort Brady, Michigan; Mrs. Reuben W. Shrum and Mrs. Willoughby Sharp Milliken of New York.

Comdr. and Mrs. Alden K. Fogg were hosts on Friday evening at a dinner party preceding the supper dance given at the Officers' Club in the Navy Yard. Their guests numbered twenty-eight.

Mrs. Clifford L. Wickman entertained Friday at a charming luncheon given at her quarters in the Naval Operating Base in compliment to her sister, Mrs. M. D. Richardson of Annapolis, who is the guest of Lt. and Mrs. Wickham. The other guests who played bridge at two tables, included Mrs. John E. Reznor, Mrs. Justin L. Wickens, Mrs. Robert R. Moore, Mrs. Leonard Branneman, Mrs. Kinloch N. Gardner and Mrs. Orlin L. Lividahl.

Lt. and Mrs. Fred Huerlin, Jr., were hosts on Friday afternoon at a cocktail party given at the Officers' Club in the Naval Base in honor of the officers of the USS St. Louis and their wives. Those calling between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 numbered about fifty-five.

Mrs. John A. Dirks, wife of Lt. Dirks, entertained Thursday at a luncheon given at her home on Westmoreland Avenue, in honor of Mrs. Quentin McK. Greely and her sister, Miss Anne Ryan of Seattle, Washington, who is Mrs. Greely's guest. The other guests were Mrs. Leo C. Mueller, Mrs. Noble G. Ricketts and her mother, Mrs. John K. Bissland of Enfield, Conn., Mrs. Russell L. Lucas, Mrs. Pearl B. Eldridge, Mrs. Granville I. Filer, Mrs. Bette H. Bruller, Mrs. Victor Tydlacka and Mrs. John J. Hutson.

Mrs. Charles Rowland Hoffecker was hostess on Thursday at a luncheon followed by bridge at the Officers' Club in the Naval Base. The guests who are members of Mrs. Hoffecker's bridge club, included Mrs. Frances E. Fitch, Mrs. O. P. Black, Mrs. George W. Way, Mrs. Ira B. White, Mrs. H. O. Holcomb, Mrs. Earl T. Cook and Mrs. Mabel E. Twiford.

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CORONADO-SAN DIEGO, CALIF. 1 February 1940

Lt. William J. Sisko, USN, Mrs. Sisko and their daughter Anne, have recently arrived in Coronado from Shanghai, China, where the officer was attached to the USS Marblehead.

Mrs. George E. Hughes and children, Betty Bondurant and Keith Catlin, are in Coronado visiting Mrs. Hughes mother, Mrs. Melville Brown, prior to sailing for Honolulu. Lt. Hughes plane stopped over in San Diego for a few days enroute from the east coast to the Islands.

Capt. Charles A. Lockwood, Jr., and Mrs. Lockwood celebrated their 10th wedding anniversary on Monday, 29 Jan., with a cocktail party at their San Diego home. Guests numbering 100 were asked to call during cocktail hours.

Lt. Comdr. H. C. Owen and Mrs. Owen will preside at dinner for 20 Saturday, 3 Feb., at the North Island Commissioned Officers' Mess.

The Wednesday night bingo game at the North Island Officers' Mess is becoming more and more popular with the local service colony.

Among those entertaining with dinner and bingo on 24 Jan. were Vice Adm. Charles A. Blakely, USN, and Mrs. Blakely with covers for Capt. and Mrs. James L. Kauffman, Mrs. W. P. Upshur and Lt. Bennett Wright.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. Grant honored Comdr. and Mrs. Leighton Wood on the same evening. Comdr. and Mrs. Wood are leaving shortly for Washington, D. C. where the officer is being ordered.

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Society News

(Continued from Page 510)

sequins was that worn by Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, wife of Brig. General Gasser, who topped her black net frock thus.

Mrs. George A. Lynch, wife of Maj. General Lynch, wore a striking costume of Chinese red satin with trimming of orchid-colored chiffon with which she wore a corsage of orchids.

Rear Admiral William Dorsey was accompanied by his debutante daughter, Miss Achesah Dorsey, Mrs. Dorsey being a gripe casualty. The pretty young Navy girl wore a frock of black moire, bouffant skirt with lip-stick red bodice, a band of red also finishing the skirt at the hem. The drapery was caught up in a fan-tail bustle effect with the pleats lined with red. Miss Dorsey was one of the younger set who after the reception betook themselves, as members of the Thursday Evening Club, to the Pall Mall Room of the Raleigh for supper.

Another debutante of the season, Miss Dita Davis, accompanied her parents, Col. and Mrs. Robert Davis, gowned in ivory white satin, her coming-out frock, and made with a full skirt, tight bodice and short sleeves. Mrs. Davis wore a gown of black chiffon, modishly draped and made with angel-wing sleeves.

Mrs. Henry Gibbons, wife of the Quartermaster General, was handsomely gowned in sapphire blue velvet.

Mrs. Julian Schley, wife of Maj. General Schley, Chief of Engineers, wore a lovely gown of white chiffon studded with rhinestones, with which she wore a crystal necklace and corsage of orchids.

Mrs. George T. Pettengill, wife of Rear Admiral Pettengill, Commandant of the Navy Yard, accompanied him to the White House. She was gowned in a lovely pink crepe, made with a panel down the front and trimmed with gold passementerie.

Capt. Edgar L. Woods, USN, and Mrs. Woods were accompanied by their debutante daughter, Douglas, Mrs. Woods wearing a rich gown of black velvet with ornaments of gold passementerie, and Miss Woods in a frock of aquamarine blue satin, piquantly made with slight puffers at the hips.

Mrs. Ray Spear, wife of Captain Spear, USN, wore a fetching costume of violet chiffon, very full as to skirt with a deep beaded girdle in shades of lilac and purple. The short bolero jacket of violet wool was elaborately embroidered on the short sleeves and around the border.

Mrs. Seth Williams' gown was of royal blue chiffon velvet woven with threads of gold, and she wore gold and topaz ornaments and gold-kid slippers.

The Judge Advocate General, Maj. Gen. Allen M. Gullion was accompanied by Mrs. Gullion, who wore a handsome gown of silver lamé made with a train with which she wore a corsage of orchids.

Celebrating the President's birthday with "a mile of dimes" seemed to entail also a mile of functions, more or less, with six balls in progress and all the side lights. These included a prelude in the form of a very merry party at the White House when all the actors—stage and screen—in Washington were entertained at a luncheon.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edwin M. Watson, Capt. Daniel J. Callaghan, Maj. and Mrs. Horace B. Smith, Mrs. James M. Helm, widow of Admiral Helm; Lt. Jesse L. Phares, USN, Lt. James W. Totten, USA, and Lt. Jean W. Moreau, USMC, were of the company of fifty who lunched with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

In celebration of the birthday of the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and Mrs. Stark, and General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, and Mrs. Marshall naturally took prominent parts in the festivities. Admiral and Mrs. Stark were host and hostess to General and Mrs. Marshall at dinner prior to the ball at the Shoreham, and had also in the company the Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Thomas Holcomb, and Mrs. Holcomb.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. W. D. Connor are entertaining Sunday afternoon at their apartment at the Dresden, resuming the

pleasant monthly gatherings that were a feature of their social life when General Connor was head of the Army War College in Washington. Before his retirement, General Connor was superintendent at West Point. Back in Washington, they are now building a house in Tracy Place, which they expect to occupy in the autumn.

Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Henry are entertaining at a dinner party in compliment to the Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, tonight, at the Chevy Chase Club.

Members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee and their wives were the guests in whose honor the weekly Friday "Ride" was held at Ft. Myer yesterday, with tea afterwards in the Hop Hall, the commanding officer, Col. George S. Patton, Jr., and Mrs. Patton doing the honors, the latter heading the receiving line.

In the company were Senator and Mrs. Edwin C. Johnson, Senator and Mrs. J. M. Slattery, Senator and Mrs. Smathers, Senator and Mrs. Gurney, Miss Gurney, Senator and Mrs. Rufus C. Holman, Senator and Mrs. Schwartz and Senator and Mrs. Ernest Landeen.

Officers of the U. S. Navy, foreign Naval and Military Attaches and the ladies of their families attended the brilliant reception given by the Naval Attache of the Brazilian Embassy, Lt. Comdr. Olava de Araujo, and Senhora de Araujo the other afternoon at the Mayflower.

Guests included Mrs. Pettengill, wife of Admiral Pettengill, detained by business; Rear Adm. and Mrs. Walter S. Anderson, Adm. Witthoef-Emden of the German Embassy and his American wife; Capt. and Mrs. Curzon Howe of the British Embassy; Capt. Charpentier, Assistant Military Attache of the French Embassy and his very attractive wife, enveloped in a mink coat and fur turban with a contrasting note of emerald green about the throat; also Capt. and Mme. Meijer Raneft of the Netherlands Legation, Col. Pedro Zanni, air and military attache of the Argentine Embassy with his colleague, Captain Godoy with Senora de Godoy; Captain Cugia, Marquis de Sant' Orsola, naval attache of Italy.

Of course the Brazilian Ambassador and his handsome wife, Senhora de Martins, were among the first to arrive, she in a silver fox coat, almost concealing her black gown ornamented with golden clips, and a flowing veil edged in golden sequins embellishing her lip-stick red hat.

The hostess was becomingly gowned in a striking plaid chiffon of lilac and maise tones with deep lilac taffeta jacket. With her and Comdr. de Araujo was the eldest of their four sons, Victor, who next year will return to Brazil to enter the diplomatic service.

Mrs. Ralph Talbot, Jr., and daughter, Miss Peggy Lu Talbot, sailed from San Francisco on the "Republic" on 26 Jan. to join Colonel Talbot, Chief of Staff of the 5th Division now at Ft. McClellan, Ala. They will stop over two weeks in Panama, reaching New York via the Hunter Liggett on 24 Feb. and then motoring south via Washington. Temporarily they will be guests of Lt. Ralph Talbot, III, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Mrs. Oscar Westover, widow of Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover, has returned to Washington, D. C., after a two months visit with her daughter, Mrs. Freudenthal, wife of Lt. W. C. Freudenthal, who is stationed at Randolph Field, Tex. Mrs. Freudenthal will be the guest of her mother for two months at the latter's apartment in the Kennedy-Warren.

Mrs. H. V. Hand, wife of Major Hand of Ft. Snelling, Minn., is spending some time at the Martinique in Washington, D. C.

Col. John A. Pearson, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Pearson have moved from Oklahoma City to their farm, Broadlawns, Norman, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Harrison S. Kerrick, widow of the late Col. Harrison S. Kerrick is now re-

siding at her old home, 407 West Green Street, Urbana, Ill.

Mrs. Oscar Westover, widow of Maj. Gen. Westover, AC, has returned to her apartment in the Kennedy-Warren in Washington, D. C., after a two months' visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. W. C. Freudenthal at Randolph Field, Tex.

Chemical Warfare School

Edgewood Arsenal, Md. — The 23rd Line and Staff Officers' Class, Chemical Warfare School, will open on 4 Feb. 1940 and close 26 April 1940. Orders on the following Regular Army officers have been received:

Capt. Thomas H. James, C. W. S.
Capt. Edgar D. Stark, C. W. S.
First Lt. Robert W. Breaks, C. W. S.
First Lt. Emory A. Lewis, Inf.
Second Lt. Noel A. Menard, C. W. S. (Inf.)
Second Lt. Francis C. Truesdale, C. W. S. (Inf.)

Orders on the following CW-Res. officers, together with their home addresses have been received:

Capt. Clarence H. Breedlove, CW-Res., Lawton, Okla.
Capt. George B. Sumner, CW-Res., Nashville, Tenn.
Capt. Joseph E. Morris, CW-Res., Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. Arthur G. Rogers, CW-Res., Lynn, Mass.
Capt. Stanton H. Meyer, CW-Res., Al Tahoe, Calif.

Capt. Ralph H. Talmage, CW-Res., Redwood City, Calif.
Capt. Gerald O. Inman, CW-Res., Rock Island, Ill.

Capt. William E. Caldwell, CW-Res., Corvallis, Ore.
Capt. Arthur Zavarella, CW-Res., Newport, R. I.

Capt. Houston C. Joyner, CW-Res., Amherst, Va.
Capt. William McM. Fiske, CW-Res., Mundelein, Ill.

First Lt. Carl V. Burke, CW-Res., Sterling, Colo.
First Lt. Carr P. Kitchen, CW-Res., Mineola, Texas.

First Lt. Robert R. Mumm, CW-Res., St. Paul, Minn.
First Lt. Walter K. Cathey, CW-Res., Clyde, N. C.

First Lt. Evander H. Thompson, CW-Res., Coward, S. C.
First Lt. George H. Isserlis, CW-Res., Fall River, Mass.

First Lt. Joseph E. Burns, CW-Res., Spartanburg, S. C.
First Lt. Jack Lowe, CW-Res., Portland, Ore.

First Lt. Stephen Penler, CW-Res., New Bedford, Mass.
First Lt. Frank B. Lovell, CW-Res., Crownsville, Md.

First Lt. Clarence B. Drennon, Jr., CW-Res., Albany, Ga.
First Lt. Arnold K. Muzzey, CW-Res., Woodbury, N. J.

First Lt. Vernon E. McGuckin, CW-Res., Mountainair, N. Mex.
First Lt. William T. Powell, CW-Res., Chicago, Ill.

First Lt. Anthony M. Horn, CW-Res., Logansport, Ind.

The following CW-Res. officers now on duty at Edgewood Arsenal have also been ordered to attend this class:
Second Lt. Max Cohen, CW-Res. (TA).
Second Lt. Richard O. Gordon, CW-Res. (TA).
Second Lt. Woodrow L. Booth, CW-Res. (TA).
Second Lt. John A. Martin, CW-Res. (TA).
Second Lt. Charles A. Morgan, CW-Res. (TA).
Second Lt. Humphrey A. Brennan, CW-Res. (TA).
Second Lt. Cyril C. Soback, CW-Res. (TA).

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Dependents in Puerto Rico

Press dispatches from San Juan this week reported that Brig. Gen. Edmund L. Daly, USA, Department Commander, has lifted the restriction against Army officers' families residing in Puerto Rico. Although most of the officers still are living in tents and while rents are reported to have been increased, the report said that the General will not permit wives and children to come to the island.

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Negotiated Bids Defended

A 90-minute press conference last Saturday was devoted by Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison to arguments in favor of awarding contracts for warships on a negotiated basis, and to a reply to criticisms of naval engineering recently made by a newspaper columnist.

Mr. Edison stated the awarding of ship construction contracts on competitive bids is costing the government millions of dollars and resulting in ships, no two of which are alike. The system of competitive bidding, he said, designed to safeguard against the chance that once in a great while there might be cases of graft, actually costs the Navy millions of dollars each year.

Actual result of the system of competitive bidding the Secretary described as follows: The Navy designs a battleship, asks bids, awards contract. The yard then draws detailed working plans to construct a vessel designed to use a certain type boiler, a certain make of turbine and other equipment which will result in a nicely-balanced vessel. At the same time a Navy Yard is to build one of the battleships, and as a result of the private contract it gets the plans, costing four or five million dollars. But then every item has to be obtained by competitive bidding. The Navy ends up with another type of boiler, another type of turbine, another auxiliary engine. Changes in plans have to be made to accommodate the different types of machinery, and the result is that the ship probably won't be as satisfactory as if designed properly from the beginning.

Moreover, said the Secretary, the system makes impossible standardization of repair parts.

At the same time, Mr. Edison declared he did not favor all ship construction being undertaken by navy yards because competition of plans is necessary to maintain progress in ship construction. Asked if awards by negotiation might not be to companies whose plans are in line with a trend of thought among Navy engineers, Mr. Edison replied that this might happen if the department was the only agency designing, but that he has attempted to stimulate competition in plans, as in the case of the small boat design competitions.

Referring to the LaMont boilers, the Secretary stated that it was merely a case of an inventor asking the Navy—not to adopt his boiler as installed in German warships—but to bear the expense of developing a different boiler.

Mr. Edison stated flatly that neither Mr. LaMont's projected boiler or his boilers in German ships was superior to those currently in use by the Navy.

Certainly, he said, the Germany Navy ship for ship is not superior to ours, as has been stated. No naval officer, he said, would maintain that because a ship had one type boiler and not another, she could not fight. A boiler is merely intended to get up steam, and is not related to a ship's fighting ability.

High pressure steam is nothing new, Mr. Edison said. Present ships generate steam at 600 pounds and 850 degrees Fahrenheit. Now under test are vessels delivering steam at 1,200 pounds pressure.

The Secretary would make no comments on details of the current Navy and Marine maneuvers in the Caribbean.

Advanced Rank Bill

Representative Reece of Tennessee introduced a bill this week providing that "officers of the Army who were recommended for promotion while serving with troops at the front, or on staff duty in connection with troops serving at the front, during the World War, but who were not promoted through no fault or inefficiency on their part, shall be given the title to which recommended while so serving."

The bill also states, "that officers of the Army who commanded troops in combat during the World War in grades below that normally held by commanders of such organizations shall be given titles of

grades corresponding to the commands exercised."

The bill does not carry any increase in pay.

If the Cannon Doesn't Go Off—

Pending the printing of changes in AR 750-10, 22 May 1939, paragraph 14d(1) and (2) of those regulations have been changed as follows:

14d(1) With cannon using fixed or semi-fixed ammunition.—The breechblock will not be opened until 2 minutes have elapsed after the last attempt to fire the piece.

(2) With cannon using separate loading ammunition.—The following procedure will be observed:

(a) In case the discharge of the primer is heard but the powder charge has failed to ignite.—At least 10 minutes must elapse after the firing of the primer before the old primer is removed or the breechblock is opened. During this period all persons will stand clear of the breech. The piece will be kept directed on the target or on a safe place in the field of fire.

(b) In case the discharge of the primer is not heard.

1. If a special device is available which permits removal of the primer by a person entirely clear of the path of recoil, the primer may be removed after 2 minutes have elapsed since the last attempt to fire. If, after removal, it is found that the primer actually failed to fire no further wait is necessary before inserting a new primer or opening the breech. If, on the other hand, examination shows that the primer has fired, the precautions prescribed in (a) above will be observed.

2. If no special device can be employed for removal of the primer, the precautions prescribed in (a) above will be observed.

(c) Any primer removed after an attempt to fire should be handled with great care, due to the possibility of a primer hangfire.

Redesignate Air Base Squadrons

In order to remove the conflict of designations for air base squadrons, the following designations have been prescribed by the War Department for those units now active or which were constituted on 1 Feb. 1940 at locations indicated:

Base Hqs. and 1st Air Base Sq. (Double), Langley Field, Va.

Base Hqs. and 2nd Air Base Sq. (Single), Mitchell Field, N. Y.

Base Hqs. and 3rd Air Base Sq. (Single), Selfridge Field, Mich.

Base Hqs. and 4th Air Base Sq. (Double), March Field, Calif.

Base Hqs. and 5th Air Base Sq. (Single), Hamilton Field, Calif.

Base Hqs. and 6th Air Base Sq. (Double), Barksdale Field, La.

Base Hqs. and 7th Air Base Sq. (Special), Scott Field, Ill.

Base Hqs. and 9th Air Base Sq. (Single), Moffett Field, Calif.

Base Hqs. and 15th Air Base Sq. (Double), Albrook Field, Panama.

Base Hqs. and 16th Air Base Sq. (Double), France Field, Panama.

Base Hqs. and 17th Air Base Sq. (Double), Hickam Field, Hawaii.

Base Hqs. and 18th Air Base Sq. (Single), Wheeler Field, Hawaii.

Base Hqs. and 19th Air Base Sq. (Single), Hamilton Field, Calif.

Base Hqs. and 20th Air Base Sq. (Single), Nichols Field, P. I.

Base Hqs. and 23rd Air Base Sq. (Single), March Field, Calif.

Base Hqs. and 24th Air Base Sq. (Double), Kelly Field, Texas.

Base Hqs. and 26th Air Base Sq. (Single), Maxwell Field, Ala.

Base Hqs. and 27th Air Base Sq. (Single), Barksdale Field, La.

10th Air Base Sq. (Special), Chanute Field, Ill.

11th Air Base Sq. (Special), Randolph Field, Texas.

12th Air Base Sq. (Special), Kelly Field, Texas.

13th Air Base Sq. (Special), Maxwell Field, Ala.

14th Air Base Sq. (Special), Bolling Field, D. C.

21st Air Base Sq. (Special), Lowry Field, Calif.

OBITUARIES

Funeral services for Capt. Frank Julius Uhlig, USMC-Ret., were held Monday, 29 Jan. 1940, in Ft. Myer Chapel. Interment with full military honors was in Arlington National Cemetery, Lt. Comdr. W. Salisbury Stanton, (Ch.C.), USN, officiated.

The honorary pallbearers were: Lt.

Col. Walter T. H. Galliford, USMC; Lt. Col. Graves B. Kilmartin, USMC; Lt. Col. Ralph R. Robinson, USMC; Lt. Col. Robert C. Kilmartin, USMC; Lt. Comdr. Ernest McN. Eller, USN; Maj. Eugene H. Price, USMC; Capt. Robert E. Hogaboom, USMC, and Capt. Joseph C. Burger, USMC.

Captain Uhlig who died at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., on 26 Jan. 1940, is survived by his widow, Mrs. Julia Russell Uhlig and one daughter, Miss Joan R. Uhlig. He was born on 4 Feb. 1902, at New York City, N. Y., and was appointed to the Naval Academy from New Jersey in June, 1921. He served on the USS Florida and USS Wyoming and was with the Third Brigade Marines in China from March, 1928 to December, 1928, and with

the American Embassy Guard, Peking, China, from May, 1935 to March, 1937. He was placed on the retired list, as a result of physical disability, on 1 May 1938, but was assigned to active duty on 24 Oct. 1939, and served at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., until his death.

Captain Uhlig had received both the Yangtze Service Medal and the Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal for service in China. His usual residence was 3517 Gillan Avenue, Dallas, Tex.

Keep UP-TO-DATE by reading the Army and Navy Journal. Renew your subscription promptly and keep up-to-date with the Journal.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

BEWICK—Born at Coronado Hospital, Coronado, Calif., 23 Jan. 1940, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. James V. Bewick, USN, a son, James Stephenson.

COVEL—Born at Emanuel Hospital, Portland, Ore., 16 Jan. 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo J. Covell, a daughter, Elizabeth Jean; granddaughter of Lt. and Mrs. Paul B. Cozine, USN-Ret.

DERSHIMER—Born at Front Royal, Va., 18 Jan. 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. John E. Dershimer, a son, Alexander F. Dershimer II; grandson of Maj. and Mrs. Alexander F. Dershimer, AC, USA, and of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Sheehan.

ESSMAN—Born at Station Hospital, Schofield Bks., T. H., 10 Jan. 1940, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Graydon C. Essman, CWS, USA, a son, Michael Graydon Essman.

HARNED—Born at St. Anthony's Hospital, St. Petersburg, Fla., 26 Jan. 1940, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Albert E. Harned, USCG, a daughter, Theodora Little Harned.

HELES—Born at San Diego, Calif., 8 Jan. 1940, to Lt. and Mrs. John Heles, USMC, a daughter, Carol Andrea.

HILLS—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., 21 Jan. 1940, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Blush C. Hills, USN, a son, George Blush Hills.

HOLCOMBE—Born at Harriman Jones Clinic Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., 18 Jan. 1940, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Charles M. Holcombe, USN, a son, Bradley Browning.

JASTREMSKI—Born at Ayer, Mass., 7 Jan. 1940, to Capt. and Mrs. Bruno Jastremski, MC, USA, a son, Jan.

LIVINGSTON—Born at Pulaski, Tenn., 22 Jan. 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Leon J. Livingston, a son, William Pope; grandson of Col. and Mrs. William R. Pope, USA Ret., and of Mr. J. Livingston.

McAFEE—Born at Portsmouth Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., 23 Jan. 1940, to Lt. and Mrs. Jesse S. McAfee, (SC), USN, a daughter, Marilyn.

ODENWELLER—Born at Ft. Adams, R. I., 24 Jan. 1940, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Charles J. Odenweller, Jr., CAC, USA, a son, Peter Edward Odenweller.

SAXTON—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 25 Jan. 1940, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Lamont Saxton, AC, USA, a daughter, Frances Ann.

WILLIAMS—Born at St. Vincent's Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 9 Jan. 1940, to Capt. and Mrs. William R. Williams, USMC, a daughter, Joan Katherine.

Married

BOWMAN-WRIGHT—Married at Pensacola, Fla., 24 Jan. 1940, Mrs. Ellen Fouts Wright to Lt. George Shepard Bowman, Jr., USMC.

CLARHOLM-BRADSHAW—Married at the Freemason Street Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va., 25 Jan. 1940, Miss Marion Thelma Bradshaw, to Lt. Comdr. John Lawrence Herbert Clarholm, (SC), USN.

DIXON-WILSON—Married at Henderson, Ky., 25 Dec. 1939, Miss Elizabeth Wilson to 2nd Lt. Wiley L. Dixon, Jr., Inf., USA.

HOUSER-MURPHY—Married in Yuma, Ariz., 20 Jan. 1940, Miss Ruby Marie Murphy, to Lt. Ralph L. Houser, USMC.

KAIL-WHEAT—Married at St. Mary's Church, Richmond, Va., 13 Jan. 1940, Miss Juliette Miriam Wheat to Lt. (jg) Robert Holden Kail, USN.

PERRY-BRISCOE—Married at Knoxville, Tenn., 27 Jan. 1940, Miss Katherine Briscoe to 2nd Lt. Norris Perry, AC, USA.

RYDER-MITCHELL—Married at First Christian Church, East St. Louis, Ill., 20 Jan.

1940, Miss Dorris Mitchell to 2nd Lt. Robert W. Ryder, AC, USA.

SEEDS-McGULINAN—Married at St. Bartholomew Church, Long Beach, Calif., 3 Feb. 1940, Miss Colette McGulinan to Lt. Elmore Willard Seeds, USMC.

WHITEHURST-KNEUBEL—Married at the St. Andrews Episcopal Church, Ft. Thomas, Ky., 27 Dec. 1939, Miss Rose Kneubel, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. John H. Kneubel, Inf., USA, to 2nd Lt. Collin B. Whitehurst, Jr., Inf., USA.

WILLSON-SMEDLEY—Married at Los Angeles, Calif., 16 Dec. 1939, Miss Helene Elizabeth Smedley to Mr. James David Willson, Jr., son of Capt. and Mrs. James David Willson, USN-Ret.

WOOD-HASE—Married in the Church of the Centurion, Ft. Monroe, Va., 27 Jan. 1940, Miss Hilda Houghton Hase, daughter of Mrs. William F. Hase and the late Maj. Gen. Hase, USA to 2nd Lt. John Hnos Wood, Jr., CAC, USA, son of Lt. Comdr. Wood, USN.

Died

BRYAN—Died at Letterman General Hospital, Pres. of San Francisco, Calif., 25 Jan. 1940, Capt. Lemuel A. Bryan, USA-Ret.

BUNKER—Died at Honolulu, T. H., 23 Jan. 1940, Col. Clarence G. Bunker, USA-Ret.

DWYER—Died at Utica, N. Y., 25 Jan. 1940, Mr. Frank J. Dwyer, father of Mrs. Heyward B. Roberts, wife of Capt. Heyward B. Roberts, Inf., USA.

HENSEY—Died at Maxton, N. C., 28 Jan. 1940, Capt. Charles W. Hensey, USA-Ret.

KRAMER—Died in Detroit, Mich., 29 Jan. 1940, Adolf Kramer, father of Capt. Hans Kramer, CIE, USA.

LITTLE—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., 7 Jan. 1940, William Paxton Little, father of Mrs. Henry D. Stalley, wife of Lt. Henry D. Stalley, USN-Ret.

MERWIN—Died at Frederiksted, St. Croix, V. I., 27 Jan. 1940, Mrs. Robert L. Merwin, mother of Mrs. Shults, wife of Lt. Comdr. John H. Shults, USN. Interment Milford, Conn.

RIPPETOE—Died at Tucson, Ariz., 19 Jan. 1940, Capt. Grover C. Rippetoe, USA-Ret.

ROBINSON—Died at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 28 Jan. 1940, Mrs. Simone Ganjot Robinson, wife of Capt. Joseph S. Robinson, CAC, USA.

SCHERER—Died at Washington, D. C., 30 Jan. 1940, Mrs. Laura H. Scherer, widow of Col. Louis C. Scherer, USA.

SIMPSON—Died at Ft. Shafter, Hawaii, 29 Jan. 1940, Maj. French C. Simpson, QMC, USA.

SUMI—Died near March Field, Calif., 23 Jan. 1940, 1st Lt. Raymond W. Sumi, AC, USA.

SWANSON—Died at Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., 28 Jan. 1940, Lt. Emil Swanson, USN-Ret.

TOWNSEND—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., 11 Jan. 1940, Capt. William Townsend, USA-Ret.

UHLIG—Died at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., 26 Jan. 1940, Capt. Frank Julius Uhlig, USMC-Ret.

WINS—Died at Berkeley, Calif., 24 Jan. 1940, Brig. Gen. John Sheridan Winn, USA-Ret., father of Capt. John S. Winn, Jr., FA, USA.

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Pensions for Regulars

Representative Lesinski this week introduced a bill to provide increases of pension payable to dependents of veterans of the Regular Establishment.

His bill would provide pensions at the monthly rates as follows: "Widow, age under fifty years, \$38; widow, age fifty years or over, \$45; widow with one child, \$10 additional for such child up to ten years of age, increased to \$15 from age ten (with \$8 for each additional child up to ten years of age, increased to \$13 from age ten) (subject to apportionment regulations); no widow but one child, \$20; no widow but two children, \$33 (equally divided); no widow but three children, \$46 (equally divided) (with \$8 for each additional child, total amount to be equally divided); dependent mother or father, \$45 (or both) \$25 each. As to the widow, child, or children, the total compensation payable under this section shall not exceed \$83."

Oldest Army Unit?

More than 500 New Englanders wrote or telephoned questions to the series of quiz programs known as "This Man's Army" which were concluded over station WBZ, Boston, this week, with an address by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, USA. Some of the questions actually baffled the board of regular army men, reserve officers, national guardsmen and civilians assembled for each session.

In fact, controversy still rages about several of the questions. The particular baffler was the question asked: "What is the oldest known regular army unit still in existence?"

The answer as given by the board of experts was the 3rd Infantry of Pennsylvania, organized in 1784 and still active. But an objection promptly arrived from Mr. C. H. Stowell of Methuen, who pointed out that Battery "F" of the 3rd Field Artillery was organized during the Revolution under Alexander Hamilton, that for part of the year 1784 it constituted the entire United States Army while on duty at West Point guarding property, and therefore it is the oldest. Other claims have since been made.

M. Sgt. Negus Retires

The retirement of Master Sergeant William Negus, United States Army, on duty with the Recruiting Service, at Peoria, Ill., was announced at Sixth Corps Area Headquarters.

Master Sergeant Negus retired on 31 Jan. 1940, after more than 30 years' honorable service, during which all of his discharges have been with character "Excellent."

Master Sergeant Negus was born at Wharton, N. J., on 5 May 1878. He enlisted first at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., when the total strength of the Army was 40,000, and has been in the service since. He was made a sergeant after five years service and now retires as Master Sergeant. He expects to make his home at 1018 West 2nd Street, Davenport, Iowa.

CLASSIFIED

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Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, USA-Ret., left, receives the Purple Heart decoration from Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, USA, commanding general of the First Corps Area. The presentation took place 28 Jan. 1940, General Bisbee's 100th Anniversary.

SECRETARY of War Woodruff has announced the award of the Purple Heart to Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, Ret., of Brookline, Mass., who celebrated his one hundredth birthday 28 Jan. The award was made in recognition of the outstanding service of General Bisbee in the Union Army from 1861 to 1865. The presentation was made by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding General of the First Corps Area.

At the same time, General Bisbee received birthday greetings from the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Chief of Staff.

The letter from the President to General Bisbee follows:

"Personally, as well as officially, I wish to express my warmest congratulations on the occasion of your hundredth birthday.

"Yours has been a long and varied career, embracing as it does Civil War Service, as well as service in the Indian campaigns, the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection.

"In extending hearty birthday greetings I desire, also, to congratulate you on repeated acts of gallantry which won for you deserved recognition as an able soldier and a fearless leader. Your patriotic service has enriched the traditions of the American Army and your devotion to duty stands as an inspiring example to the rising generation."

The letter from the Secretary of War which announces the award of the Purple Heart follows:

"As you attain the remarkable age of one hundred years, I am happy to send you most cordial birthday greetings and good wishes.

"Your military career began with arduous and hazardous service during the Civil War and your distinguished service in the Army covered a period of forty-one years of active duty. Entrusted with many important assignments both in peace and war, you at all times displayed marked ability and the highest soldierly qualifications in the successful accomplishment of your varied tasks, and exemplified the finest tradition of the military service.

"It gives me great pleasure to authorize the award of the Purple Heart to you, to which you are entitled in recognition of your outstanding service during the Campaigns of 1861-1865. I am forwarding the medal to the Commanding General of the First Corps Area for presentation.

"The oldest officer on the rolls of the Army and one of the very few remaining gallant veterans of the Civil War, the War Department is justly proud of your memorable record of unswerving loyalty and patriotic service to your country."

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army sent the following message to General Bisbee:

"It is with the greatest of pleasure that I extend to you my personal congratulations and the felicitations of the entire Army personnel on the occasion of your hundredth birthday anniversary.

"Your enviable record of over forty-one years on the active list of the Army, attests to faithful and valuable service rendered. On file in the War Department are many commendations from your superior officers showing gallant and courageous acts on your part during your long service, including the Civil War, Indian Campaigns, Spanish American War and Philippine Insurrection. Promotion from private to brigadier general is an immortal monument to your loyalty, service and love of country, erected by your own deeds, of which you may well be proud, and is an inspiration to all those who now or in the future endeavor to carry on the traditions,

purpose and high ideals of our Army."

General Bisbee's service dates from his enlistment on 2 Sept. 1861. He has been a commissioned officer since 9 June 1862. An insight into the Army as it was in his early days is contained in an article he prepared for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL'S 75th Anniversary issue, in September 1938, which is quoted as follows:

"Salutations and congratulations to the Army and Navy Journal on its 75th anniversary, with thanks for your invitation to join the celebration. At 98, in deep appreciation of the privilege, I do so, for the Journal has been my continuous guide, counselor and friend throughout all these years, during which military association great changes have come to us.

"In 1861 our standing army consisted of 19 regiments of Infantry, 6 of Cavalry and 5 of Field Artillery plus the Coast Artillery, the mobile contingent formed into regiments, brigades, divisions, corps and armies by name, as the volunteers increased the forces. Infantry brigades consisted of three regiments with one four gun battery in the center on both march and battle formation. The Cavalry was mainly independent in large or small units, scouting for location of enemy, guarding the flanks, etc. The Signal Corps was called the 'Wigwag,' their work limited to flagging and the heliograph, no telegraph line, radio or airplanes, no touching a button miles away, as now, to move an army. As spies and scouts reported, marching columns were thrown into battle lines, pickets posted, which if attacked were reinforced by a skirmish line of one company to cover the regimental front. The battery was generally well on the front line. Our muzzle loading rifles with bullets two-thirds of an inch thick, required at east two minutes between shots, full commands being 'prepare to load, handle cartridge, tear cartridge, change cartridge, draw rammer, ram cartridge, return rammer, prime, ready, aim, fire, or fire at will.' Our muzzle loaders had an extreme range of 600 yards, the 12 pounder Napoleon of the battery a limit of one mile. Throughout the army there were a few regiments armed with breech loading Spencer carbines.

"On the celebrated campaign of Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, May to September, 1864, inclusive, our four army wagons to each company, as in earlier days, were reduced to one for each regiment. Each man carried on his person 40 rounds of ammunition in a heavy leather cartridge box, one-half a shelter tent, one blanket, a change of underwear, three days' rations of hard bread, bacon, coffee and sugar, a combination frying pan and plate, knife and fork and spoon. Messing was largely individual. Nothing else in the four months as I saw them. Rations were replenished from a brigade train in the rear. This kept the front line a clean fighting unit. Scurvy appeared in absence of anti-scorbutics, teeth loosened in the gums, flesh was lifeless. At first a few beef cattle marched with us, soon to become skinny and called 'dried beef on the hoof.' Our advance against General Joe Johnson and, later, John B. Hood (from Peachtree Creek) embraced worthwhile battles and heavy skirmishes every few days. Our line of communications, Nashville to Atlanta, some 300 miles did not escape its share while defending our supplies along the line from raids by General Joe Wheeler and N. B. Forrest.

"And now, in concluding my rambling high lights and by lines of old day army events, may I submit a few thoughts on the importance of army preparedness as a preserver of peace. Our people do not approve of a large standing army in time of peace, nor its burden of taxation, but the fact remains

that since the founding of our Nation in 1783 we have had a war every 23 years on an average, with heavy unnecessary loss of life and treasure, much of which could have been avoided.

"Present-day laws governing our preparatory measures are excellent so far as they go, the R.O.T.C., the C.M.T.C., etc., but they do not furnish the fighting man-force. The States should supply this in loyal support of a government that assures them life, liberty and happiness. My plea is for the Army and Navy Journal's continuance as our guide, counselor and friend in support of preparedness."

Ground Troops Moved By Air

Out of the trenches and into the skies, an entire battalion of regular army troops loaded thirty-eight big bombers at Hamilton Field the morning of 23 Jan. and took off southward on a 500-mile aerial "march."

The movement, first of its kind in American History took 342 men and 12 officers of the 65th Coast Artillery, simulating a streamlined infantry battalion, with full field equipment, including ammunition and food, deep into the territory of a synthetic enemy. The flight came as 12,000 Army troops concentrated in Camp Ord after a week of intensive war maneuvers on the Monterey Peninsula and elsewhere in Northern California.

All of the flying doughboys wore parachutes. Each fighter in the flight was equipped with full pack, rifle, ammunition, and all fighting gear, with food enough to maintain himself for one day away from a camp or post.

The fact that the flying troop transports landed at Bakersfield, some 100 miles short of their March Field goal, was not considered evidence of failure of the movement, since orders to land because of bad weather ahead would not have been given under the same circumstances in war times.

The flying units participating were the Seventh Bombardment Group from Hamilton Field, Calif., under command of Lt. Col. Ralph Royce, and the Seventeenth Bombardment Group of March Field, Calif., commanded by Col. Carlyle H. Wash.

President Endorses Army Day

In extending his endorsement of Army Day, the Thirteenth Annual Celebration of which will be held 6 April, next, President Roosevelt takes occasion to call attention to the fact that the "stiffening of our national defense does not mean that there is any increased likelihood of our being involved in war. On the contrary, a position of readiness for defense lessens the danger of involvement."

In his letter to Comdr. Charles A. Mills, Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the World War, the President says: "Dear Commander Mills:

"With the armed forces of so many countries engaged in active hostilities, we are profoundly grateful as we prepare for this year's observance of Army Day in America that our Army is occupied with peace-time training. With much of the world at war, we have felt it necessary to strengthen our Army in personnel, equipment and training. This stiffening of our national defense does not mean that there is any increased likelihood of our being involved in war. On the contrary, a position of readiness for defense actually lessens the danger of involvement.

"Army Day falls on the twenty-third anniversary of our entrance into the World War. Today, while so many millions of people suffer the stark realities of war, we have special reasons to be proud of the soldiers of all elements of our Army—the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves—who have volunteered to serve in the defense of their country.

"The Military Order of the World War has rendered an outstanding public service in inaugurating and sponsoring the annual observance of Army Day. This observance tends to acquaint the American people with their Army and gives them a better understanding of its composition, its duties and its needs."

Navy Enlists 701 in Week

Navy recruiting stations enlisted 701 men, exclusive of men reenlisted in the fleet, during the week ending 26 Jan. 1940. Of the new recruits, 592 were new men, 58 were reenlistments and 51 were former service men brought back in their old ratings.

During the week 1,002 applicants were accepted for first enlistment.

Security for Non-Coms

Representative Kilday introduced a bill this week to provide "security in grade for noncommissioned officers and petty officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard."

His bill states: That all noncommissioned officer and petty officer appointments within grades 1 to 4, inclusive, hereafter made in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, shall be probationary for a period of one year, at the expiration of which, on the recommendation of the regimental or other equivalent commanding officer, they shall be confirmed and shall not be subject to revocation during continuous service except after filing of formal charges, trial, findings, and sentence of a court martial.

Where charges are filed for the reduction of a noncommissioned or petty officer, the defendant noncommissioned or petty officer shall be afforded all rights of a defendant under established court-martial proceedings, including counsel of his own selection. In such cases, where the court orders revocation of appointment, such court action shall be subject to review by the Judge Advocate General's Department of the respective corps area, naval district, or military subdivision of the branch of the service to which the defendant belongs and the decision of such reviewing authority shall be final.

All noncommissioned officer and petty officer appointments within grades 1 to 4, inclusive, in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, shall come within the purview of this Act and shall be subject to confirmation one year from the effective date of this Act.

Boxer Veteran Retires

The last remaining enlisted veteran of the Chinese Boxer Uprising of 1900, believed to be in active service, retired from the United States Army 31 Jan., at Governors Island, N. Y., according to an announcement from headquarters of the Second Corps Area. Credited with participation in three wars during his long service in the Army and Marines, Staff Sergeant Joseph P. A. Tracy, D. E. M. L., Headquarters Detachment, Second Corps Area, quit the service to reside in Washington, D. C.

First enlisting in the U. S. Marine Corps on 28 April 1899, Sergeant Tracy participated in the Boxer Uprising in 1900. In the World War, Sergeant Tracy was a member of the 8th Infantry Brigade, Fourth Division, A. E. F., and was wounded at Septarges, in the Argonne. Among his cherished medals and decorations are the Silver Star Citation for gallantry in action at Septarges, France, 1918; the China Relief Expedition Campaign badge 1900; the Purple Heart, won in France, 1918; the Philippine Insurrection Campaign Medal 1900-1903; the U. S. Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal (United States of Colombia and Panama Expedition) 1903-1904, and the Victory Medal with five clasps for service in three offensive and two defensive sectors.

Educational Orders Program

Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, announced this week contract awards totaling \$359,454.53 under the Army's Educational Orders Program as follows:

Chemical Warfare Service—Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, \$88,167.00, for standard gas mask carriers. Ordnance Department—C. H. Cowdrey Machine Works, Fitchburg, Mass., \$174,208.50, for 75 m/m Pack Howitzers; and Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, Mich., \$87,079.03, for fuzes.

Machinist Appointed

Walter W. Rickett, machinist's mate first class, has been issued an acting appointment as machinist in the Navy, to rank from 23 Jan. 1940. His present station is USS Richmond.

Flags for Reserves' Coffins

Senator Andrews, D., Fla., this week introduced a bill, S. 3242 providing for the furnishing of the national flag to be draped upon the coffins of deceased members of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army.

Keep UP-TO-DATE by reading the Army and Navy Journal. Renew your subscription promptly and keep up-to-date with the Journal.

For the Attention of Purchasing Officers of the Services and the C. C. C.

The Firms listed below, and carefully selected, have high standing in their respective lines and deserve consideration. All purchasing officers are respectfully urged to take advantage of the opportunity business with them would offer for the Government.

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U. S. COAST GUARD

DISTRICT commanders have been authorized to assign Coast Guard enlisted personnel to Lighthouse vessels for training. No restriction is placed upon the number of men or the ratings to be assigned; except, that no man will be assigned to a Lighthouse vessel for training (or duty) who has not:

(a) Served three months or more aboard a Coast Guard Cutter in the rating of seaman, second class; fireman, third class, or above.

(b) Served more than six months in the rating of surfman or a higher rating at a Coast Guard Station.

The men so assigned during training period will be paid and subsisted from the Coast Guard Pay and Allowance Appropriation. Enlisted men assigned to training on board Lighthouse vessels will be carried on a separate payroll to be designated as Coast Guard Training Detail Lighthouse vessels—District—.

Leave of Enlisted Men

Paragraph 4 of Personnel Bulletin 32-39 has been amended to read as follows: "Enlisted men may be granted not more than 30 days' leave of absence, exclusive of reenlistment leave authorized in Article 504, subparagraph (b), Personnel Instructions, by their commanding officer in any one enlistment year. The leave of enlisted men is not cumulative except that the ten days' reenlistment leave may be taken at any time during the enlistment period."

Aviation Metalsmith

Qualifications for all classes of aviation metalsmith have been combined. Men in higher ratings are required to show more detailed and thorough knowledge of each subject and the practical part of the examination must be such as to require more careful workmanship and greater skill.

An aviation metalsmith must now have

the following qualifications:

(a) Be familiar with the various kinds and classes of metals used in manufacture and repair of aircraft, and where each is used.

(b) Familiar with nomenclature of aircraft, both heavier and lighter than air.

(c) Be able to make temporary and permanent repairs to metal work of aircraft, including radiators, pipe connections, instruments, and joints.

(d) General knowledge of the principles and theory of flight.

(e) Be able to use oxyacetylene welding outfit.

(f) Be able to use the forge and braze, weld, and bend pipe.

(g) Be able to dress and repair tools used in connection with the metalsmith trade.

(h) Knowledge of heat treating procedure, methods of testing samples to insure the proper heat treatment, and electroplating procedure.

(i) Complete in a creditable manner the resident course in metal working at one of the Government technical schools or an accredited civilian trade school.

In addition to the foregoing a man, before being advanced to or in the rating of metalsmith, must meet all the general qualifications of Personnel Instructions governing advancement to and in petty officer rating.

Senator Bailey, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, has appointed Senator Overton, of La., and Senator Barbour, of N. J., to the Board of Visitors to the Coast Guard Academy.

Coast Guard Orders

Chief Pay Clerk E. F. Lowrie, detached Champlain, effective upon relief by Pay Clerk F. H. Gagnon, assigned Fort Trumbull Training Station.

Chief Pay Clerk Meyer Robbins, detached Pequot, effective upon relief by Pay Clerk T. S. White, assigned Chicago District.

Chief Pay Clerk Arnot Groves, detached Cape May Group, to report 1 May, 1940, Elizabeth City, N. C., in connection with construction of an air station and for duty at that air station when placed in commission.

Chief Pay Clerk L. J. Armstrong, Boston District, detached, effective on or about 1 April, 1940, assigned Haida.

Chief Pay Clerk T. P. Cherberg, Chicago District, detached, effective on or about 1 March 1940, assigned Campbell.

Pay Clerk F. H. Gagnon, Fort Trumbull Training Station, detached, effective on or about 31 January 1940, assigned Champlain.

Pay Clerk T. S. White, Boston District, detached office of the Commander, effective on or about 1 March 1940, assigned Pequot.

Pay Clerk T. R. Terwilliger, Depot, detached, effective on or about 1 March 1940, assigned Mojave.

Pay Clerk D. D. Murphy, New York District, detached office of the Commander, effective on or about 1 March 1940, assigned Cape May Group.

Pay Clerk C. F. Erickson, detached Mojave, to report on 1 May 1940, San Francisco District, in connection with construction of an air station and for duty at that air station when placed in commission.

Pay Clerk Richard Hewitt, detached Bibb, effective upon relief by Pay Clerk H. B. Sherman, assigned Boston District.

Pay Clerk H. B. Sherman, detached Cleveland District, effective on or about 1 March 1940, assigned Bibb.

Pay Clerk J. C. Collins, detached Campbell, effective upon relief by Chief Pay Clerk T. P. Cherberg, assigned Cleveland District.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since 26 January 1940.

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Joseph C. Mohaffey, C.E., No. 39. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Thompson Lawrence, Inf., No. 44. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Freeman W. Bowley, F.A., No. 45.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Will G. Gooch, Q.M.C., No. 44. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—William E. Lynd, A.C., No. 51. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Ernest L. McLendon, Inf., No. 52.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—LeRoy A. Walthall, A.C., No. 58. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Ralph E. Cruise, C.E., No. 102. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Lewis T. Ross, C.E., No. 103.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—William J. Clinch, Jr., A.C., No. 42.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Ralph MacK. Kellogg, A.C., No. 1935.

Non-Promotion List

1st Lt. R. Townsend Artman, Medical Corps, promoted to captain.

Warrant Officers

514 on the eligible list to be Warrant Officers. Appointments have now been made through Percy C. Vincent, on the eligible list.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

Comdr. James C. Jones, Jr., became eligible for promotion on 1 Feb. 1940, incident to the retirement on that date of Capt. Fred F. Rogers.

Changes in junior officers of the Navy, 1 Feb.:

Line—Capt. J. C. Jones, Jr.; Supply Corps—Comdr. E. W. Brown.

The following officers recently selected for commander in the Supply Corps have become due for promotion to rank from 1 July, 1939: Daniel M. Miller, William C. Colbert, Robert A. Shotwell, Jr., Leon I. Smith, James E. Hunt, Louis A. Puckett, Charles H. Gilliam, William R. Calvert, James M. McComb, Hunter J. Norton, Everett W. Brown.

M. Sgt. Maxwell Retires

The retirement, effective 31 Jan. of Master Sgt. Harry F. Maxwell, on duty with the Sixth Signal Company in Chicago, was announced at Sixth Corps Area Headquarters. Master Sergeant Maxwell first enlisted in the Army on April 17, 1908. He has served in Alaska, Panama and Germany as well as the United States, going through the ranks from private to master sergeant, the highest enlisted rank.

Master Sergeant Maxwell is married and has a grown daughter. After retirement he accepted a position as Military Storekeeper for the Signal Section of the New York General Depot of the United States Army, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

National Guard Activities

Col. John F. Williams, FA, NG Mo., was sworn in as chief of the National Guard Bureau Wednesday morning, 31 Jan., to succeed Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, who left that night for Florida where he will resume command of the 31st Division until he retires for age on 8 Nov.

Mr. Gordon Clark, chief clerk of the bureau, administered the oath which was witnessed by all officers on duty in the bureau. The new chief spent the morning in the offices of the War Department greeting other chiefs of Arms and Services.

Officers of the bureau tendered a luncheon for the new and retiring chiefs at the Army-Navy Club in Washington.

Major General Williams is not a newcomer to the bureau for he was completing a four-year tour as head of the Personnel Division.

Col. W. S. Fulton, Inf., USA, executive officer of the bureau, will begin a month's leave of absence Monday. Lt. Col. Frederic W. Boye, Cav., USA, will occupy Colonel Fulton's desk in his absence. Colonel Boye is head of the Administrative Division.

Nomination of Brig. Gen. Roger Weed Eckfeldt, NG Mass., to be commanding general of the 26th Division with rank of major general was sent to the Senate this week, with bureau and War Department approval. Also sent to the Senate was nomination of Col. William Francis Howe, NG Mass., to be commanding general of the 51st Field Artillery Brigade, with rank of brigadier general, succeeding General Eckfeldt.

Another nomination approved by the National Guard Bureau, but not yet submitted to the Senate is an unusual one, involving the appointment of a Regular Army officer, Maj. Edward J. Maloney, Inf., to be a brigadier general of the line in the New Jersey National Guard. Major Maloney will command the 57th Infantry Brigade.

No action yet has been taken on promotion of Brig. Gen. Edward J. Stackpole to be major general commanding the newly recognized 22nd Cavalry Division, nor of a successor to the command of the 52nd Cavalry Brigade, vacated by him. It is understood General Stackpole will place on his division staff several of the officers now on the staff of the 52nd Brigade.

Recognition last month of a headquarters for the 22nd Cavalry Division in Pennsylvania, and the recent recognition of the 23rd Cavalry Division in Louisiana, leaves only the 21st Division without a head, for the 24th Division has long had a commanding general in Kansas.

Recognition of the 21st Division depends upon recognition of some units of the 165th Field Artillery, a truck-drawn 75-mm gun unit, in New Jersey. These units are being organized rapidly and the division is expected to be entitled to a commanding general within about two weeks.

The National Guard Bureau this week allotted 28 enlisted men to each of the headquarters detachments of the 22nd, 23rd and 24th Cavalry Divisions.

New tables of organization for the engineer squadrons of the cavalry divisions are in course of preparation by the National Guard Bureau. Principal change will be an increase of the maintenance strength from 55 to 66 men.

Authority has been given the adjutant general of Pennsylvania to convert the 103d Ammunition Train, an old division unit, to the 122nd Quartermaster Squadron, less Troop A, which is already active in Kentucky.

The only other ammunition train in the National Guard, the 106th at Luverne, Ala., was recently organized as the Service Company of the 106th Medical Regiment.

Army Reserve Activities

The question of the status of Reserve Officers employed in civilian positions in the Federal government who accept active duty is discussed in a recent circular from the Civil Service Commission. The Commission concludes as follows:

"(1) No legislation exists relating to the mandatory restoration to Federal civilian positions of military or naval reservists except in the case of commissioned reservists of the Army (Act of May 12, 1917);

"(2) Application of the Act of May 12, 1917 and the mandatory restoration to duty required thereunder is conditioned upon the question of whether reservists are ordered to active duty without regard to their personal desires;

"(3) There having been no national emergency expressly declared by Congress within the meaning of the Act of June 3, 1916, as amended by that of June 4, 1920, there would at the present time be no occasion for application of the 1917 statute, since consent on the part of an Army reservist would be necessary in calling any such person to active duty.

"The Comptroller General has held that so long as a regular employee continues as such on the records of an administrative office, either on duty or absent on leave with or without pay, no other person can be appointed to fill the position he occupies. Consequently, in the event any department continues on its records in a leave without pay status a member of a reserve organization called to active duty, no other person can be appointed to fill the position.

"However, it does not appear that there would be any illegality or irregularity involved should a department in this event create an additional identical position and fill it by either temporary or indefinite appointment; or create an 'acting' position identical to the regular vacancy, the 'acting' position to be dropped upon return to civilian duty of the incumbent of the regular position."

A striking example of how efficiently the organized reserve officers of New England can produce results when called upon was commented on this week by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commanding general of the First Corps Area.

To a large extent, the overwhelming success of the ten weeks' recruiting drive was due to the efforts of the 7,100 reserve officers in the region, revealed General Woodruff in giving high praise to these reserve officers who contributed generously of their own time and energy in volunteer assistance to complete the quota of 2,277 new recruits for the army.

These reserve officers supplied lists of prospective recruits, made personal visits to the homes of men who might be interested in joining the army, visited boys' clubs and Y. M. C. A. organizations, and made recruiting talks at a wide variety of groups and meetings.

Langley Field, Va.—Anthony Levin Merrell, chief clerk in the Air Corps supply office at Langley was sworn in 19 Jan. as a major in the Air Corps Reserve by 1st Lt. William Garnett Lee, Jr., air base adjutant. Major Merrell has been a member of the Officers Reserve Corps for over 20 years. His reserve assignment is "Specialist in Air Corps Supply."

Many of the Reserve officers ordered to active duty on or about 1 Dec. 1939, under the Thomson Act were ordered to report to units concentrated for training at stations other than their permanent stations. The War Department states that "Unit commanders may assign such officers without regard to the permanent station of the element to which assigned, and may upon the return of that element to its permanent station direct the travel of the Reserve officer concerned to accompany the troop movement. Upon arrival at permanent station unit commanders will advise the corps area commander of the presence of the Reserve officer at that station, and request that the necessary orders be issued to direct his relief from active duty in time to enable him to arrive at his home on 30 June 1940."

Appointments in the Quartermaster Corps Reserve have been suspended by War Department letter of 8 Dec. 1939, subject "Suspension of appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps."

Transfers to the Quartermaster Corps

Reserve are authorized under the following conditions provided the applicants meet the requirements of paragraph 13, AR 140-37, or corresponding paragraph if amended. No Certificate of Capacity will be required for transfer in the grade of second lieutenant but transfers in that grade will be limited to officers less than 30 years of age who have successfully completed Sub-course 10-2, Organization of the Quartermaster Corps, and Sub-course 10-9, Care and Operation of Motor Vehicles. Transfers in the grade of first lieutenant will be limited to officers less than 33 years of age who have secured a Certificate of Capacity for First Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps Reserve.

Requests for transfer from officers above the grade of first lieutenant will be forwarded to the War Department for determination as to a suitable vacancy. Such officers must be actively engaged in one of the civilian occupations listed in paragraph 13, AR 140-37, or corresponding paragraph if amended, and will be required to secure a Certificate of Capacity in the grade for which transfer is sought.

Report of satisfactory physical examination will be required.

All requests under this authority will be forwarded to the War Department together with detailed statement of military and civilian qualifications upon which the officer is basing his request for transfer, with the approval or disapproval of the corps area commander, prior to authorization of enrollment in the necessary Army Extension Courses.

2d Division Completes Maneuvers

The 2d Division completed its field maneuvers on Saturday, 27 Jan., and returned to Ft. Sam Houston on that date. The return movement was a non-tactical one, and each unit commander was responsible for the march of his unit. Due to a shortage of approximately 300 truck tons of transport equipment authorized, the trucks had to make two trips in order to move all the troops. The 2d Engineer Battalion was left in the camp area to clean up the site and make any necessary repairs. They will return to Ft. Sam Houston some time during the week of 28 Jan., as soon as their job is completed.

On Saturday, a Division Review was held. All equipment was loaded and the Division demonstrated that a month of strenuous maneuvering had not impaired its mobility in the slightest. Upkeep and maintenance of motor equipment had been carried on concurrently with tactical operation, with such good effect that the number of vehicles operating at the conclusion of the maneuvers equaled the number which left Ft. Sam Houston on 3 Jan.

After the review was over, Maj. Gen. Walter Krueger, who commands the 2d Division, conducted a critique of the entire month's maneuvers. This critique was attended by all the officers and non-commissioned officers of the first four grades, from each and every unit in the division.

In commenting on the work of the division, General Krueger stressed the importance of teamwork between the different arms and services, and the necessity for good feeling and cooperation between the men and officers of all units. He feels that this sort of spirit is present in the 2d Division and that these maneuvers have added considerably to this state of teamwork.

The last exercise presented the problem of a wide turning movement, and General Krueger stressed the danger of such a maneuver unless one has a great superiority of forces. He brought out the point that it never pays to underestimate the capabilities and intelligence of the enemy in any engagement. He should be credited with as good training and good judgment—or better training and judgment—as one's own unless one is certain that his morale or the physical condition of his troops is lower. In any case where a doubt exists he should be given credit for sound tactical knowledge.

The General emphasized the point that no arm of the service is self-sufficient and therefore it is necessary to make use of the arms available in the most efficient manner possible. Do not call on the artillery to do a job that can be done better by the infantry and do not fail to take ad-

vantage of the fire power of artillery whenever it is needed.

In any attack situation it is necessary that the Commander of the troops be up near the front so that he can keep in close touch with the developments of the action. In this way only can he tell the critical moment for use of reserves or shifts in the mass of artillery fire. One of the most important and difficult jobs any commander has to face is the use of his reserves at just the right time and in the right place.

General Krueger also stressed the need for clear, concise messages so that the headquarters receiving them can get a clear picture of the situation without having to ask for further information. The need for a constant flow of information from front line units back to higher headquarters was also brought out. The only picture that division headquarters gets of its front lines is obtained from such information.

The experience of these maneuvers has brought out the value of truck movements by bounds rather than in a continuous column in order to avoid air observation and to mislead any observer as to the size and route of the columns.

When going into bivouac areas or positions it is of the utmost importance that the trucks and cars of any organization be well hidden or camouflaged and they should be scattered so as to be less vulnerable to hostile air or artillery fire.

In concluding the critique, General Krueger commended the men and officers of the 2d Division on their excellent teamwork and the fine spirit of the command. He expressed himself as feeling that this division could and would give a very good account of itself if it were to be called into service in the event of a national emergency. He stressed, however, the need of constant work to keep up the fine training and spirit shown by the command. General Krueger stated that he was proud to have the honor of commanding the 2d Division and expressed his appreciation to every man and officer for the work that has been done in the Christine maneuvers during the month of January.

Admiral "Stork"

Considerable merriment was occasioned in the House Military Committee on Tuesday when General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, related his difficulties in attempting to thank Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN, chief of Naval Operations, for the cooperation of the Navy in the joint exercises on the Pacific Coast. When he was at the Presidio of Monterey and saw the landing exercise, General Marshall was so impressed he dispatched a radio to Admiral Stark thanking him and expressing the Army's gratitude at the fine type of training made available by the Navy's help.

But Admiral Stark never got the message, for some operator along the line got the name as "Stork." He couldn't think of any admiral by that name so relayed the message to Rear Adm. Richard Byrd in the Antarctic.

Senate Confirmations

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Lewis Compton to be assistant Secretary of the Navy.

It also confirmed appointment of Col. John F. Williams, National Guard of Missouri, as Chief of the National Guard Bureau, with rank of major general.

Another confirmation was that of Charles F. Bowen, National Guard of New Hampshire, as Adjutant General of that state with rank of brigadier general.

Defense Program

(Continued from First Page)

The State with 1,000 National Guardsmen or less, a SS & SD of eight officers and 22 men. Larger staff States have larger units, the State with 18,000 or more National Guardsmen having an SS & SD of 32 officers and 108 men. Two of the officers on each State Staff and State Detachment, by virtue of their office, are the Adjutant General and the U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer.

SUBSCRIBE NOW—you can't afford to be without the Army and Navy Journal.

Saint-Cyr

(Concluded)

BY COL. T. BENTLEY MOTT
(Paris Correspondent of the
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL)

ALL military men, the world over, will doubtless agree that the lieutenants and captains of the French army know their business as well as those of any other army; besides this, they are generally cultivated, well educated men. As this result is mostly due to the eighteen months of schooling which they received at St.-Cyr, let us see what they study there and how it is taught.

I ought to say by way of preface how difficult I find it to explain to American officers the peculiarities of St.-Cyr instruction. They will find, as I have done, that they are instinctively using Military Academy coordinates for the location of points in St.-Cyr space. The thing cannot be done. The two systems of accomplishing the same result are so wholly different that one must forget all that he knows of West Point methods of instruction if he wants to get a satisfactory idea of what goes on at St.-Cyr.

In examining the programme the first thing that strikes us is that the same subjects are taught during both of the two years that constitute the course. The second noticeable feature is that no mathematics are taught, except that one lesson a week is given, during both years, to those cadets who desire to follow this course. It is not obligatory. These lessons in the first year cover, for example, logarithms, hyperbolic functions, integration, etc.; in the second year differential equations of the first and second degree, polar coordinates, acceleration, etc. For cadets who have elected to take this course, there are two written tests during each year.

The following is a complete list of the subjects taught: 1. Employment of the Various Arms; 2. History; 3. Geography; 4. Administration; 5. Legislation; 6. Topography; 7. Infantry and Artillery Munitions and Firing; 8. Artillery; 9. Engineering; 10. Aviation; 11. Applied Sciences; 12. Hygiene; 13. Languages.

During the first year the course covers in a general but elementary fashion, all of the subjects which during the second year will be more fully developed. The object set out is that at the end of his first nine months' work a cadet should get a fair notion of what is indispensable for an infantry officer in campaign; during the second year's course, this notion is more fully developed and its application explained upon the terrain, with the idea of giving clear conceptions as to the different phases of the offensive and defensive battle.

By far the largest amount of time, and weight for class standing, is assigned to two subjects: The Employment of the Various Arms and Military History and Geography.

The Employment of the Various Arms is covered during the first year in seventeen lectures, one oral test and one written test. During the second year, there are sixteen lectures and two written tests.

The courses in Military History and Geography.—These two subjects are taught in close coordination with the Employment of the Various Arms, the object being to bring out the permanent principles of the art of war by showing what ensues from obeying them or disregarding them, and the influence of the terrain upon these principles. The evolution of methods during the last two centuries is covered in a general way, while those resulting from the World War are brought out in greater detail. An effort is made to initiate students into the material and moral realities of modern combat from the point of view of the private soldier and that of the man who commands a small or large unit.

The course in History during the first year is developed in eleven lectures, one written and one oral test. In the second year, in twelve lectures, one written and one oral test. Military Geography during the first and second years is covered in thirteen lectures, one written and one oral test. It will thus be seen that these two subjects taken together, as they habitually are, occupy more time than the Employment of the Various Arms, the lat-

ter being assigned thirty-three lectures in the two years and History and Geography forty-five.

Coming to Geography, we find the following titles of lectures to the Plebes: method of studying a theatre of operations; application of this method to Napoleon's campaigns of 1796; the theatre of operations between the Seine and the Rhine as a preliminary to the study of the campaigns of 1870 and 1914; the theatre running from the lower Seine to the lower Marne; that from the Marne to the Rhine; the Vosges theatre up to the valleys of the Neckar and Danube; the theatre of the Pyrenees and of North Africa.

In the second year we find these titles: method for studying the warpower of a nation; the demographic and ethnic question; number and race; food supply and importations; the question of coal; coke, electric energy with the needs and resources of the principal powers; iron, steel, fuel-oil and gasoline; regions producing them and transportation; textiles, rubber and raw material needed for powders; the great international lines of communication; wireless and cables; the strong and weak points of France's war-potential; the same for Germany, Great Britain, Italy.

Topography.—The competitive examinations for entrance to St.-Cyr comprise a certain amount of descriptive geometry and map-reading. The course at the school consists in a brushing up of this knowledge, first in class and afterwards on the terrain. Most of the time is devoted to practical military topography.

The course for the Plebe year consists of one lecture, six séances of topography pure and five in connection with outdoor instruction; also three practical problems. During the second year there are nine séances, four additional ones given on the terrain and two practical problems.

The Battalion and Company ("tactical") officers have a large share in this instruction. They assist the "professors" at lectures and questioning and examinations; they are required to develop and confirm the topographical knowledge of the students during the exercises over which they themselves preside at the sand pile, at the papier maché maquettes and on the terrain.

A single department embraces the subjects of Fire-arms, Artillery and Shooting. There are eighteen lectures and three written tests during the two years. Some of the subjects treated in the first year are explosives, internal and external ballistics, the automatic weapon; during the second year, fire of divisional artillery on the defensive and on the offensive; deployment of artillery support on the offensive and defensive; there are practical exercises and written tests in laying, observation of fire, indirect fire, fire against tanks. Only technical details are covered by this department, the tactical side being confided to the department "Employment of the Various Arms."

In Engineering there are nine lectures and two written tests in two years, supplemented by visits to an engineering battalion for bridge-building and destructions; the cadets are not drilled in bridge-building.

Aviation — materiel, reconnaissances, defence—is covered in nine lectures and one test in the two years with three visits to aviation establishments.

The course in Applied Sciences covers, in seventeen lectures or recitations during the two years, optics, gas, telephones, wireless and motors. Twelve of these séances are devoted to automobiles, in combination with practical demonstrations and driving-lessons. The instructors are all specialists.

Administration is taught in eleven séances devoted entirely to the practical paper-work of a company.

Hygiene is taught in twelve lectures and two written tests in the two years. These cover the personal hygiene of soldiers, their clothing, equipment, marches, camps and trenches; the rôle of officers in the matter of food supervision, barracks, alcoholism, venereal diseases, over-fatigue, horse and mule hygiene.

Legislation occupies six séances in the two years. The object is to acquaint cadets with the general organization of the army and of the nation in time of

war; recruitment, mobilization and the most important provisions of the military and civil codes.

Languages. Cadets may choose as between German, English and Arabic. Fifty minutes a week during both years is devoted to the language chosen, ability to carry on a conversation on military subjects being required.

Miscellaneous. From six to ten lectures are given during the two years, mostly by outside authorities, on foreign armies, on the French navy, on coding and on some of the great questions of the day.

Lectures are always delivered to a whole class; some lessons and some interrogations are by company. Questions, practical work and written tests constantly intervene. Theoretical instruction in military subjects is usually followed by application on the terrain.

There are no courses in chemistry, geology, physics, mathematics, drawing or electricity except that necessary references to these subjects occur in lectures on optics, gas, powder, ballistics, motors and radio-transmission.

There are no lessons in French grammar, composition or literature; but instructors in all departments are extremely exacting in these matters when marking written tests or examination papers; this is equally true for entrance examinations. If a man cannot set down his ideas in clear and entirely grammatical French, he gets a poor mark, even if he seems to know the subject.

There are no sports at St.-Cyr outside of riding, fencing and swimming—nothing corresponding to baseball or football. But as cadets spend a good half of their time, summer and winter, in outdoor work, they get plenty of fresh air and exercise.

Great pains are taken to coordinate not only indoor and outdoor instruction, but that given in the several departments; for example, the Commandant of Cadets is charged with ensuring coordination between what is taught in class or in practice (1) by the artillery officers, (2) by the infantry officers and (3) by the company instructors, in the matter of ranging, ballistics, fire-control and observation.

The department which holds first place in the course is that of the Employment of the Various Arms; the most important text-book issued to cadets deals with this subject. It is a very complete treatise intended to be more thoroughly studied when the students have become officers; but each chapter begins with a resumé that serves as a basis of study for cadets of both years. All of the subjects taught in class are feeders to this course and find their application in it. For example, the class-work dealing with artillery, engineering, topography, small arms, aviation and gas finds its daily tactical application in the outdoor exercises and indoor problems that make up the course in Employment of the Various Arms. This ensures that French military doctrines, as developed year by year at the War College, shall penetrate the minds of cadets from the first week of Plebe year; after two years of persistent teaching and illustration they have so entered the bone and marrow of these young men that when they join their regiments, they find themselves intellectually and morally at home in the great family of French officers. Their knowledge is less wide than that of older comrades, but it is the same knowledge.

Next in importance to Employment of the Various Arms come the subjects of Military History, Military Geography and Topography.

The whole effort at St.-Cyr is concentrated upon sending the graduate forth equipped with a METHOD of work and study upon which he can build. Each day of his experience at the school is arranged to further this purpose. He has to study, answer questions, put down in writing what he has learned and pass examinations; but this is not the most essential part of his life at the school. His mental and moral experiences there are made as nearly as possible the same which any recruit called to the colors will probably pass through and which the cadet, become an officer, must help

him to pass through. The early impressions which a Plebe gets of military life are, in principle if not in degree, exactly those which mobilized men will undergo during their first contacts with officers, their comrades and barrack-life. The St.-Cyr battalion, outside of the class-room, is made the image of what a good battalion in the French army ought to be. The enforcement of discipline, the mechanism of practical instruction, the methods of rewarding and punishing, are the same; so also are the relations between instructors and their men. All that a cadet absorbs of these relations he can apply the day he joins; any impression he has received at the school he does not have to forget when dealing with enlisted men under him.

The teaching staff at St.-Cyr is composed entirely of army officers. They remain at the school from three to five years. None of them are permanent. Each theoretical course, each "department," as would be said at West Point, is confided to a "professor," usually a major. A professor delivers his lectures to the entire class, three hundred to four hundred men, questions his pupils, conducts their examinations and marks their written tests. He usually has no permanent assistant. His lectures are mimeographed and form the basis of study.

These professors constitute what in cadet slang is called "the Pump," a word suggesting hard study of written texts.

The "instructors" are the officers who command the battalion and the companies. Each of the eight companies is composed of four sections, exactly as any company of infantry. A captain commands the company and a lieutenant each section. These officers, with the battalion commander and his staff, give all the strictly military instruction, whether theoretical or practical.

There are no "cadet officers," but all the N.C.O.'s are taken from the senior class. At formations such as ceremonies, the captain and lieutenants take their prescribed posts; but for instruction purposes two of the lieutenants have charge of the Seniors and two of the Plebes, since the practical instruction of the two classes goes on separately, except for some of the work toward the end of the year, when the whole company is united.

The battalion (six hundred to eight hundred men) thus has over forty officers for teaching them theoretical and practical military courses.

The average age on graduation is twenty-two years. St.-Cyr has produced eight Marshals of France, four during the last war—exactly the same as for the Polytechnique.

Army Mutual Aid Association

The sixty-first annual meeting of the Army Mutual Aid Association was held in the Munitions Building on 30 Jan. The report of the management showed the Association to be in a thriving condition with a cash gain during the year of approximately \$425,000, total assets of approximately \$5,000,000, and a membership gain of 764. The total membership was 11,334. The following were re-elected to office:

President: Maj. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, 1st Vice-President: Maj. Gen. Robert M. Danford, 2nd Vice-President: Col. William L. Sheep, Secretary-Treasurer: Maj. Richard D. LaGarde.

The Board of Directors consists of the following:

Maj. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, Maj. Gen. Robert M. Danford, Col. William L. Sheep, Col. Frank S. Clark, Lt. Col. Karl S. Bradford, Lt. Col. Maxon S. Lough, Lt. Col. John P. Dismore.

Several distinctive characteristics of this Association were pointed out: the exact value of assets is published to the membership. Market prices of securities are shown and the stated value of the Association is the market value of its assets. Almost all of its reserve is invested in U. S. Government and other high grade bonds. The Association's performance in the immediate payment of benefits is particularly valuable and its service in preparing pension applications and other claims for widows, orphans, and dependent parents of deceased members is unique and gratuitous. The Board of Directors serves without salary or material compensations of any kind.

FINANCE

Financial Digest

The revelation by the Secretary of the Treasury that Great Britain has been mobilizing her dollar resources in order to meet the requirements of our cash-and-carry Neutrality Law, accounts in part for the pressure on the stock market of the past few months. Credited as another factor has been the declining trend of industrial production, the continuance of which will depend to some extent on the course of commodity prices. It is the practice of the Treasury Department not to make international monetary figures public for three months, so that the sales and purchases of American securities by foreign nations are available only for the months of September and October. During those two months, the British sold \$73,043,000 of their holdings of \$735,000,000. Since October, further sales have occurred, the amount of which will be made public in time. Canada sold \$8,153,000 in September and October, Germany realized on securities worth the relatively small sum of \$600,000, France added a million dollars worth of securities to her portfolio, and various European and South American neutrals made purchases. The net of the purchases and sales on the American market was the absorption of securities valued at \$41,965,000.

British, and ultimately French disposal of their securities has been and is a necessary action on the part of the Allies, because of their reduction in exports due to the necessity of war production at home, and their inability to place American credits. Further entering into the Allied policy is the diversion of trade to countries whose help is being eagerly sought. For example, Great Britain and France have decided not to buy American tobacco for the duration of the war, but to obtain the weed from Turkey and other countries raising it. Orders for wheat are being placed in Canada which, in turn, purchases some American wheat. By such means dollar resources are conserved, and as the Treasury notes are being increased by the sale of securities.

Statistics indicate that industrial production is continuing its slow recession to a figure more in line with consumption. Entering into the latter is the curtailment of pump priming by Congress. It is clear now that Congress is determined

not to impose new taxes or to raise the national debt limit. To avoid either course, it is cutting presidential estimates, the latest being the Agricultural Appropriation bill, which the House reduced by \$154 millions, and which makes no provision for the parity payments amounting to \$212 millions desired by Secretary Wallace. The Senate has been more generous than the House, although keeping within the estimates, and may make greater provision than the lower Chamber for the farmer. Failure to grant the sums wanted by farm organizations, may dispose the farm bloc in the two Chambers to refuse support for huge sums for relief. The Army and Navy will not escape the pruning knife, and the bills to be reported for their supply will be somewhat lower than the President asked. In the end the Congressional leaders say the total appropriations will be less by at least \$460 millions, the sum which the President recommended be raised by a national defense tax, and the necessity for such a tax thus will be averted. There is no serious objection to the policy of Congress because of assurances by affected groups that if necessary deficiency appropriations will be made at the session of Congress next winter, which will follow the elections.

February will be a political month, with the National Committees of the two parties meeting in Washington to arrange for their respective conventions, and to inaugurate the campaign. The demand is growing for the President to declare whether or not he will be a Third Term candidate, but to date he has evaded any public indication of his intentions, though privately he is recommending Secretary Hull as his democratic successor. Business is awaiting with keen interest the President's exposure of his attitude since it will enable a guess as to the prospects of the future.

Merchant Marine

Four old coal-burning passenger ships, seized from Germany in 1917 will remain at anchor in the Patuxent River in Maryland for a while longer, anyway, for the Maritime Commission this week rejected all bids received 25 Jan. for their purchase for non-commercial use.

Highest bid was an offer of \$280,715

MERCHANT MARINE

for the SS George Washington and of \$276,003.04 for the Monticello, \$256,814.88 for the Mount Vernon and \$243,941.00 for the America. It was understood that the Maritime Commission will not let the ships go for much less than double these sums. The George Washington, it was learned, can be made ready for service, if necessary, in 30 days.

Urge Terminal Cooperation

Cooperation of marine terminal owners and operators in maintenance of uniform charges and rates through agreements filed under Section 15 of the Shipping Act of 1916 was urged by A. F. Coon, chief of terminals for the Maritime Commission, at the annual convention of the Association of Marine Terminal Operators, Atlantic Ports, at Jacksonville, Fla., on 26 Jan.

Terminal operation is a cut-throat business, Mr. Coon declared, largely because of free services offered by railroad-owned and state- and city-owned piers. Legislation is proposed to alleviate some conditions, but an immediate effective stopgap and a remedy for many abuses, Mr. Coon said, would be cooperative agreements. Terminal operators in Washington and Oregon ports have already filed such an agreement. Terminals in individual harbors in many cases are desirous of completing such agreements but are afraid of losing business to nearby competitive ports. The remedy, the commission expert declared, is the negotiation of agreements by regions.

The Maritime Commission has expressed its willingness to become party to such agreements if they are negotiated for regions where its terminals are located. The commission has terminals in Boston, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Philadelphia and Norfolk.

Flint Back Home

The City of Flint, ending a 114-day odyssey, returned to Baltimore, Md., Saturday and on Monday began to discharge her cargo of iron ore. Her master, Joseph A. Gainard, consulted with officials at the State Department this week over details of the vessel's capture by the Germans, her stay in the Russian port of Murmansk, and her release by the Norwegians when she put into a port of that country.

Captain Gainard is scheduled to talk

with Maritime Commission officials. This will be for "information" only, it was stated; the commission has no direct interest.

More Transfers Asked

Several requests for transfer of American ships to foreign flags were received by the Maritime Commission this week. Included among the applications were eight ocean-going cargo ships of Lykes Bros. Steamship Company, built in 1918, 1919 and 1920. It was stated that the Neutrality Act has eliminated need for the vessels and their sale now will assist the company in its purchases of new tonnage. Lykes is to buy 9 and charter 9 C-1 cargo ships.

American President Lines asked to sell the 15,575-ton President Fillmore to a Panama company. The big freight and passenger vessel was built in 1903.

Another standard-sized cargo vessel to be sold to Panama if permission is given, is the Sapinero, built in 1919.

War Hurts Coastal Trade

A fear of war dangers has hit the tourist trade to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Panama and South America.

Ship operators and the government consider the fears baseless, but some of the former declare they have been aggravated by the neutrality patrol, the existence of which causes Americans to believe that coastal waters abound in belligerent warships.

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West Point Sports

West Point, N. Y.—Army had another successful week of athletics here on Saturday, 27 Jan. The Kaydets upset George Washington University's powerful five by a score of 37 to 31, and went on to defeat Fordham at swimming, 58 to 17; Princeton at indoor polo, 17 to 5; Lehigh at hockey, 5 to 1; Penn State at fencing, 18½ to 8½,—losing only a wrestling match to Yale at New Haven, 19 to 9, and a boxing bout to Syracuse, 8 to 5.

By defeating George Washington, one of the best teams in the East, Army emerges, after a slow start, to prominence. Valentine (Dutch) Lentz, formerly director of Athletics at St. John's College at Annapolis, Army's new coach, who started from scratch this winter with a team that had little or no experience playing together as a unit, and numbered only two returning lettermen, appears to have pulled a basketball team from his hat. Two of the men on the first team, Cadets Ernest White and Richard Reinhold, are yearlings, while Charles Esau and the two lettermen, Captain Alvan Gillem and Woodrow Vaughan are first classmen.

In Saturday's game, the visitors were taken aback by the aggressiveness of the cadets who backed them into the wall with a 13-3 advantage midway in the first half. By half-time a determined surge saw the Colonials narrow the odds to 16-13, but although they were impressive in a gallant rally which gave them a brief lead early in the second half, they never completely recovered from the opening onslaught and with defeat in sight late in the day became rattled and faded fast. Today Army faces another stiff test in Yale which stands near the top of the Eastern Intercollegiate League.

The Army indoor polo team rode to a one-sided victory over Princeton. Ross Milton and George Brown scored half a dozen goals each and Ted deSaussure accounted for the other five, with the final score standing at 17 to 5.

The swimming team took eight first places in nine events, and established a new Military Academy record for the 440, which the Cadets won in 3:39.2. The former mark was 3:40.8.

In the fencing match Army downed Penn State, 7 to 2 at foils, 6 to 3 at saber, and 5½ to 3½ at epee. Alfred Moody was outstanding in winning three bouts and Page Smith, son of Col. Walter D. Smith, (FA), retired, of Columbia, S. C., won two out of three epee matches.

The hockey team had an easy time with the Lehigh skaters, who were forced on the defensive most of the game and scored only once in the second period. Cadet Hazeltine scored twice, while Cadets Gilbert, Grygiel and Heidtke each counted once to blanket the Pennsylvanians under a 5 to 1 score.

Today's Army schedule includes: Basketball—Yale—at New Haven; Swimming—William—2 P. M.; Boxing—Penn State—7:45 P. M.; Fencing—Fordham—2 P. M.; Hockey—Boston University—at Boston; Polo—Harvard—2 P. M.; Rifle—Yale—2 P. M.; Wrestling—Rutgers—7:45 P. M.

Passover Furloughs

The Secretary of War desires, in order to permit soldiers of the Jewish faith to participate in the observance of Passover, that furloughs be granted to members of that faith for such time as is necessary to permit them to be at their homes, when practicable, or at places where Seder celebrations are held, from noon of Monday, 22 April 1940, until midnight of Wednesday, 24 April 1940, provided no interference with the public service is occasioned thereby.

Matzo (unleavened bread) and Hag-zadahs (prayer books for the Seder service) will be distributed by the Jewish Welfare Board. Commanding officers and chaplains will lend assistance to and cooperate with the representatives of this board in such distribution.

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Uniforms for Naval Reserves

Naval Reserve Officers reporting for active duty under the provisions of the President's Emergency Proclamation are entitled to a uniform gratuity of \$150, the Comptroller General has held.

The Comptroller General ruled that such officers are entitled to this gratuity, irrespective of any previous gratuities and irrespective of their reporting for duty at a location where uniforms are required to be worn, but they must have in their possession the required uniforms.

Vouchers should be submitted on the regularly prescribed uniform gratuity form (S&A 445) by the Commanding Officer of the Reservist concerned. Each voucher should be accompanied by two certified copies of the officer's orders to active duty, with all endorsements to date.

This gratuity of \$150 authorized Naval Reserve officers when first reporting for active duty in the Limited National Emergency is in addition to the regular \$100 authorized Reserve officers when first reporting for active or training duty with pay at a location where uniforms are required to be worn.

When an officer is entitled to receive both gratuities, separate vouchers, S&A 445, should be submitted in each case.

Members of the Naval Reserve also are entitled to apply for Government life insurance when ordered to active duty for a period of more than fifteen days in the same manner as provided for officers and enlisted men entering the active Naval Service.

Enlisted Bombardiers

Pending the establishment of a course for enlisted bombardiers at the Air Corps Technical School, enlisted men ordered to pursue such a course in any of the tactical

bombardment units, who graduate and qualify as expert bombardiers under the provisions of TR 440-40, are considered as graduates of an Air Corps special service school under the provisions of paragraph 3, AR 95-70.

New Armory for Chicago Nat. Guard

On Saturday evening, 17 Feb., the Illinois Armory Board will turn over to the State of Illinois, the completed armory building located on Chicago Avenue, Seneca Street, Pearson Street and Fairbanks Court, comprising the present 122nd Field Artillery Armory and the addition built thereto to provide additional quarters for the 122nd Field Artillery and to house the Second Squadron, Troop "E" (Black Horse Troop) and Troop "F", 106th Cavalry of the National Guard of Illinois. Maj. Gen. Roy D. Keenan, NGUS, is chairman of the Armory Board.

Brig. Gen. Lawrence V. Regan, Adjutant General of Illinois, will accept the Armory. Senator James M. Slattery has been designated by Governor Horner as his representative on the program.

The Board has a tentative acceptance, subject to War Department duties, from General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff. Many distinguished public officials, friends of the National Guard, officers of the Army, and former members of the 122nd Field Artillery and the Cavalry will be among the guests.

In addition to the dedicatory ceremonies, military demonstrations by the two organizations will be staged. A polo game between the teams of the 122nd Field Artillery and the Black Horse Troop will follow, and an opportunity afforded to inspect the building and equipment.

Uniforms for Army Reserves

Senator Reynolds and Representative Harter have introduced similar bills in the House and the Senate to provide allowances for uniforms for officers of the Army Reserves and to provide allowances for inactive status training. The former measure would authorize \$50 a year upon completion, in separate fiscal years, of each of their first three periods of active-duty training of three months or less, following their original appointment, during which periods the uniform is required to be worn.

The other bill provides \$50 in each fiscal year in which a reserve officer qualifies for active-duty training through inactive-status training credits.

ROTC Commandant Retires

Col. Fred R. Brown, Inf., USA, professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Illinois, retires from active duty 29 Feb. Colonel Brown, who has been commandant of the ROTC there for six years, wrote a farewell General Order in the course of which he said:

"It is not a pleasant task to have to say farewell to the thousands of fine, young students, members of the faculty and residents of this community who are my friends and who, during the past six years, have helped make our ROTC the largest and finest in the land. To have been permitted to serve with you for so long a time, has been an opportunity accorded to but few and, therefore, is all the more a treasured memory and happy ending to my more than forty-four years of active military service.

"I extend my thanks and deep appreciation, for the fine cooperation and help given me, without which success would have been impossible."

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools and Camps listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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